The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,117 33/89 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1989 ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria . . 6.00 Dn. Iran . . . . 115 Rials Oman . . 1 000 Rials
Austria . . . . 22 S Israel . . . NIS 3.00 Portugal . . 160 Esc
Bahrain . . 0.800 Dm Italy . . 2 000 Lire Qatar . . 8.00 Rials
Belgium . . 50 B.Fr Jordan . . 850 Fils Rep. of Ireland. 80 P
Cyprus . . . . C£ 0.90 Kenya . . . . Shs. 35 Saudi Arabia 7.00 R
Denmark 11.00 D.kr Kuwait . . . . 500 Fils Spain . . . . 150 Ptas
Egypt . . . E.P 3.250 Libya . . L.Dm 0.60 Sweden . . 9.00 S.Kr
Finland 8.50 F.M. Luxembourg 50 L.Fr Switzerland 2.50 S.Fr
France . . . . 7.50 F Madeira . . 165 Esc Tunisia . . 1 000 Dm
Germany . 2.70 D.M. Morocco 10.00 Dh Turkey T.L. 3,200.00
Great Britain . £0.65 Netherlands 3.00 Fl U.A.E. 8.00 Dirh
Greece . . 150 Dr Norway 9.00 N.kr U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.85
Nigeria . 10.00 Naira Yugoslavia 29.000 D

Beijing University Imposes 'Patriotic' Study Before Entry

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The government plans to subject the entire first-year class at China's most prestigious university to one year of army-controlled indoctrination courses before the students can begin regular classes, Chinese sources said Monday.

Academic sources contended that the move to provide the first-year class at Beijing University with a year of "patriotic education" amounted to punishing the university because of its role in spearheading the recently suppressed pro-democracy movement.

The government announced last month that first-year enrollment at Beijing University would be cut from 2,000 to 800 students. Two hundred of the new students are to be adults already working for government agencies.

In another development, a Beijing University professor said that the university would not begin classes until mid-October, six weeks later than expected, to provide more time for the university's teaching staff to be given intensive courses in Marxist politics.

"First they want to control the teachers so that the teachers can control the students," a Beijing University student said.

Academic sources said that the government probably wanted to extend the opening of classes beyond the original date for yet another, and possibly more important, reason: to prevent students from organizing demonstrations around the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, which falls on Oct. 1.

The same sources said that Beijing University's first-year class would receive its special indoctrination courses at a military college in the city of Shijiazhuang, 260 kilometers (160 miles) south of the capital.

One source said that the students' residence permits allowing them to live in Beijing would be withheld until they proved their political reliability in Shijiazhuang.

The source said that should students prove politically unreliable, they might be barred from Beijing and forced to continue living in the provinces. The source described the year of special training as "an experiment" that might be applied to other universities if it achieved the goal of nurturing "correct political attitudes" among first-year students.

The government has been intensifying the ideological training of students in an effort to destroy the influence of "bourgeois liberalism," or Western democratic ideas, which are blamed for corrupting the students who launched widespread demonstrations for democracy and freedom in April.

China reintroduced military training for university and high school students in September 1986. But in most cases until now, the training has not been intensive and has lasted only for several weeks each year.

■ Threat to Japanese

The Japanese living in Beijing, who make up the city's biggest foreign community, have taken precautions with the approach of the

See CHINA, Page 6

The Associated Press

A TENSE DAY IN NORTHERN IRELAND — An unidentified resident of mainly Roman Catholic West Belfast shouting abuse Monday at a British soldier. Tension was high because it was the 20th anniversary of the arrival of British troops in Northern Ireland. In separate incidents in West Belfast, policemen fired plastic bullets at rioting youths who threw gasoline bombs, and two buses and a truck were hijacked and set on fire. No injuries were reported.

Kiszczak Offers To Resign

Peasants' Party May Take Over Cabinet Effort

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Under mounting Soviet pressure for an end to a government crisis in Poland, Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak said Monday he would offer his resignation and ask that the leader of one of the small parties traditionally allied with the Communists be allowed to form a cabinet.

In a statement read on the state television, General Kiszczak said a "new situation has arisen" that appeared to provide a chance for the leader of the United Peasants' Party, Roman Malinowski, to form a cabinet "in which representatives of all forces in the parliament would be included."

On the basis of that "new situation," General Kiszczak said he would request that President Wojciech Jaruzelski draw the "appropriate conclusion."

Though the Prime Minister did not say so explicitly, it is expected he will tender his resignation to General Jaruzelski and propose that Mr. Malinowski be allowed to assemble a cabinet.

If the Peasants' Party leader succeeds in assembling a cabinet, it would be the first time in Eastern Europe since the early postwar years that the cabinet of ministers, the executive arm of government, has been led by a non-Communist.

[In Moscow, the official newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party earlier signaled the Kremlin's anxiety over events in Poland, denouncing the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, for his refusal to join in a coalition government with the Communist Party, The Washington Post reported.]

General Kiszczak, a close friend and associate of General Jaruzelski, was confirmed Aug. 2 as prime minister in a bitterly contested parliamentary vote in which members of the Peasants' Party and some Communist Party deputies refused to endorse him.

Since then, the 63-year old general, who is widely associated with the imposition of martial law in 1981 to crush Solidarity, has sought without success to lure Solidarity

See POLAND, Page 6

Kiosk

Soviet Gesture On Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has invited relatives of the Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who vanished in 1945, to come to Moscow amid signs it may be prepared to clear up the fate of the man credited with saving tens of thousands of Jews during World War II.

The invitation was handed to the Raoul Wallenberg Association in Stockholm last week, the association chairman, Per Anger, said Monday. Mr. Anger was serving with Mr. Wallenberg in the Swedish Embassy in Budapest when he disappeared.

AP

William Bradford Shockley, who helped create the transistor, is dead. Page 3.

General News

U.S. firms say the costs of implementing job rights for the disabled are too high. Page 3.

Business / Finance

President Bush picked his thrift-plan architect to head the SEC. Page 13.

Crossword Page 11.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
Down 6.07	DM	1.9493
	Pound	1.577
	Yen	141.95
	FF	6.5833

De Klerk Is Poised to Assume Presidency as Botha Steps Down

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha resigned Monday, heaping criticism on his expected successor three weeks before the governing National Party faces a crucial parliamentary election.

In a nationwide television broadcast, Mr. Botha said he could no longer continue as president after not being consulted about the plans of the party leader, Frederik W. de Klerk, to travel to Zambia later this month to meet with President Kenneth Kaunda.

The State Bureau for Information Monday night announced that an acting president — who is almost certain to be Mr. de Klerk — will be sworn Tuesday morning in Pretoria. He will be appointed by the cabinet.

Mr. Botha said he had turned down a request by his rebellious cabinet to vacate the presidential residence in Cape Town and to appoint an acting state president until after the Sept. 6 segregated elections for parliament.

Mr. Botha said that the outlawed African National Congress is "orchestrated and organized" from the Zambian capital of Lusaka and that command of its military wing is located there.

"The ANC is enjoying the protection of President Kaunda and is planning insurgency activities against South Africa from Lusaka," Mr. Botha declared in a speech that contrasted sharply with the moderate, reformist rhetoric that has been issued recently by most of his party colleagues.

Since he was soon due to retire, Mr. Botha's sudden resignation by itself was unlikely to have dramatic impact on South African policy toward narrowing the gap between the white minority and the disenfranchised black majority.

But the way he was effectively forced out of office by ministers willing to deal with leaders like Mr. Kaunda, Africa's foremost patron of the national congress, could serve as a signal to hard-liners in the police and military establishment.

Raising the issue of national security for the first time in the election campaign, Mr. Botha said that "trained terrorists usually infiltrate from foreign countries into Zambia," from where they plot the overthrow of the South African government.

In an occassionally rambling speech, the 73-year-old president also criticized Mr. Kaunda for "attempts to promote the institution of extensive economic punitive measures against the Republic of South Africa" and for "exerting pressure on the South African government to transfer power to the ANC."

Mr. Botha said he asked his cabinet ministers what reason he should give the public for abruptly leaving office. "They replied I could use my health as an excuse. To this I replied that I am not prepared to leave on a lie," he said, his tone of voice and facial expression sometimes evincing what

See BOTHA, Page 6

Klaus Rozinger/Reuters

BONN AND BUDAPEST DISCUSS EAST GERMANS — A West German Consulate employee in Budapest closing the building's gate Monday as a woman attempted to enter. The consulate and Bonn's embassy are filled with East Germans seeking to emigrate. A West German official met Monday with the Hungarian foreign minister, Gyula Horn, to discuss the problem.

Soviets Scale Back Space Shuttle Plans

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

BAIKONUR SPACE CENTER, U.S.S.R. — The Soviet Union has significantly scaled back its space shuttle program and deferred a manned shuttle mission until 1992, Soviet officials disclosed here Monday.

The Soviet plans were revealed as senior Soviet rocket scientists led a procession of U.S. military specialists through top-secret facilities here for assembling space vehicles.

The facilities at Baikonur are used to house Soviet space shuttles and to assemble the launch system that would be used to propel shuttles into space using Energiya rockets, Soviet officials said.

Gubanov Boris Ivanovich, the chief designer for the Energiya rocket program, led members of the House Armed Services Committee and a team of U.S. specialists on a brisk tour of the vast structure that is used to assemble the Energiya launch system.

Earlier in the day, Major General Vladimir Gudilin, the head of the space shuttle program, led the Americans on a tour of a hangerlike structure that houses the Soviet Union's two working space shuttles and a mock shuttle that is used for research and development.

The House Armed Services Committee, which is on a 10-day tour of Soviet military sites, flew Monday to an airport near the space center, a sprawling complex on the steppes of Central Asia.

The Americans were asked not to take pictures from the air of the complex, which also is used to test the Soviet military's long-range missiles. But on the ground, the Americans were allowed to take photographs freely.

The Americans arrived at a facility for assembling Soyuz and Progress rockets, which are used to reach Moscow's orbiting Mir space station. There, the visitors were told of Moscow's plans for reactivating the space station, which has been uninhabited since April.

Soviet officials said that an unmanned Progress rocket would be launched Aug. 22 to carry cargo to the space station. On Sept. 6, a crew of cosmonauts is to be launched toward the space station on a Soyuz rocket.

Khamenei Rejects Negotiating With U.S.

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Amid signs of heightened division in Tehran over the freeing of Western hostages, Iran's spiritual leader, Ali Khamenei, spurned on Monday U.S. overtures for a dialogue on the release of the hostages in Lebanon, saying no one in Iran would talk with Washington.

The statement was broadcast on Tehran radio only hours after a more conciliatory Iranian message was reported by the official news agency Sunday night.

Mr. Khamenei's statement was issued shortly before a high-ranking Iranian official was to arrive here Monday for talks with President Hafez Assad likely to focus on the fighting in Lebanon and the plight of the Western captives.

The United States and other Western countries have sought to enlist Syria's help in securing the freedom of 18 Western hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon, where Syria maintains 40,000 soldiers fighting Christian forces there.

Syria is Iran's main Arab ally, and has shown readiness in the past to help in the release of Western hostages so as to bolster its international standing.

Western diplomats in Damascus had speculated that if so-called moderates in Iran, led by President Hashemi Rafsanjani, felt sufficiently secure to seek the hostages' release and thereby ease strains with the West, the Damascus meeting between Mr. Assad and the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, could open possibilities.

But the newest, conflicting messages over the hostages — the central issue in what seems to be a major power struggle in Tehran — could mean that Mr. Rafsanjani "does not feel confident enough" to use Iranian influence on their captors, a Western diplomat said.

"Next to the usurper regime ruling over occupied Palestine, you are the most cursed government in the eyes of the Iranian people," Mr. Khamenei was quoted as saying on Tehran radio in a message to U.S. leaders. "No one in the Islamic Republic will hold talks with you."

He did not refer directly to the Western hostages, who include eight Americans, but said Wash-

See HOSTAGE, Page 6

City Dwellers Saying No to Drug Dealers

By Michel Marriott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As homicide detectives moved in and out of the towering brick rectangles that make up the Frederick Douglass Homes public housing project on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, residents tried to measure the meaning of the handwritten words on large pieces of construction paper taped to the entrance of their building.

"Yesterday, we began a war against drugs and the drug pushers. We had to retaliate for the murder of Edith Richardson," one sign read, referring to the recent and unsolved stabbing death of a 74-year-old woman who lived near the building's rooftop crack den. "Tell me privately the names and apartment numbers of the drug pushers."

It was signed simply "Ombu." It gave only his address.

Obatala Ombu is not the building's manager or project supervisor. He is a slightly built, 45-year-old father and self-employed video cameraman.

He said he was tired of having to live amid the project's blatant illegal drug trade, its relentless degradation and violence. So he is trying to do something about it, although he knows that some will probably doubt his sincerity.

"There's always a risk," Mr. Ombu said. "There is a greater risk if you do nothing."

Despite the shooting death last week of Maria Hernandez, known along with her husband in her Brooklyn neighborhood as a longtime fighter against drugs, people like Mr. Ombu say that their resolve to fight drug pushers remains strong.

All across the city, in poor and middle-class neighborhoods, New Yorkers — in groups and sometimes alone — are increasingly standing up to drug dealers.

It is part of a trend that is beginning to emerge in other major urban centers like Washington, Los Angeles and Miami.

In New York, people are trying to create citywide networks of neighborhood anti-drug patrols and watchers, swapping successful strategies as they used to exchange gardening and cooking tips.

"It's growing and it's everywhere," Judith Holmes, a member of the West Union Crackdown in the Chelsea section of Manhattan, said of the movement. "The issue is that everyone knows that we can't depend on the police to deal with it."

In the East Village, small bands of unarmed residents, mostly women linked by two-way radios and common concerns, go on night patrols three times a week, looking for drug dealers and users.

"We tell them they have to move on, that they can't do this here," said John Woods, president and founder of East Villagers Against Crack. "The police are an integral part of the

See DRUGS, Page 6

Laundering Narcotics Cash, by Wire

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Facsimile machines and computers have so rapidly expanded the volume of electronic money transfers among the world's banks that vast sums of illegal drug profits are being effectively hidden as the money is clandestinely sent out of the United States.

Bank investigators estimate that as much as $100 billion from cocaine sold in the United States is being electronically transferred annually from funds in U.S. banks to accounts abroad.

In many cases, big U.S. banks are being used unwittingly. But at least two are being investigated to determine if they knowingly assisted drug operations.

In the type of electronic, or wire, money transfer that has become so difficult to monitor, a customer can instruct his personal computer to tell his bank's computer to withdraw money from his account and send it to an account in a foreign bank. The first bank's computer then tells a banking clearing house — a kind of automated middle man that assists banks in switching funds from one to another — to send these funds to the account abroad. In most of these transfers, no person talks to another, regardless of the amount of money.

"Wires are the entire problem because it is the way American money is now repatriated abroad," said John F. Kerry, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on terrorism, narcotics, and international operations. "The bankers are unconsciously and haphazardly and lazily acting in complicity by failing to do enough."

Mr. Kerry, a Democrat from Massachusetts, said that even new federal regulations intended to help detect tainted bank deposits are already outdated.

Whenever a bank receives a cash deposit of more than $10,000, it must report it to regulatory authorities. But the reports are so numerous — more than seven million annually — that the regulators are hopelessly behind. Present controls, Mr. Kerry said, are "so lackadaisical that it's almost damnable.

"The bad guys," he said, "don't hesitate to make deposits because they know there is really no accountability."

South American drug lords, he added, have become banking specialists, learning even to shift money from account to account to take advantage of changing interest and currency exchange rates.

Federal investigators did succeed last week, for the first time, in getting a foreign

In Land of the Kindergarten, a Lack of Child-Care Options

By Stephanie Griffith
Special to the Herald Tribune

DARMSTADT, West Germany — Although it enjoys one of the world's highest standards of living and provides many social benefits that are hallmarks of an industrialized society, West Germany lags behind most European nations in providing day-care for children of working parents.

Women's advocates here single out the shortage of child-care facilities as the most significant factor contributing to the low employment rate — about 50 percent — among West German women 15 to 65 years old. That rate has remained virtually unchanged for nearly three decades. By comparison, two-thirds of American women work.

A high proportion of West German women who work do so only part-time. This scarcity of working mothers now is beginning to draw the attention of the country's politicians and the criticism of the press.

According to a report in the magazine Der Spiegel last year, only 16 percent of mothers with small children are employed. The daily Die Zeit bemoaned recently that professionally successful mothers in West Germany "are as rare as white elephants."

Largely to blame, activists say, is the lack of adequate child-care facilities. While West German day-care centers can accommodate only one toddler in 36, a third of all children under the age of three in France attend day-care centers. Only one German day-care center in 10 is open past noon.

Child-care problems become even trickier, however, when children enter grade school.

"Other European lands, as well as the United States and Canada, have the tradition of the all-day school," said Rita Süssmuth, speaker of the Bundestag, who until earlier this year headed the federal ministry that oversees women's affairs.

"In the Federal Republic we have the tradition of the half-day school, and German women are severely disadvantaged because of it," she said. "There is no other country in the European Community that doesn't have all-day schools."

A lack of child-care options often means that women care for their children themselves, preventing them from pursuing a career. On average, 6.5 years will have passed before a mother who has left the workplace to raise a child returns to her job — if she resumes working at all.

The long absence from the workplace largely explains the scarcity of women at the highest professional levels. In business management, for example, less than three percent of middle- and upper-level managers in West Germany are women. In the United States, women account for more than a third of middle- and upper-management executives and in France, 25 percent are women.

"In this country, you only get ahead in business when you enter the field right after graduating from college," said Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party.

"Women don't do that, because they don't know if they'll meet someone, marry and have children, and in business it's practically impossible for a woman with children here to have a successful career."

West German feminists say a more pervasive obstacle for women seeking to enter or re-enter the job market is the "Kinder, Küche, Kirche" mentality: a lingering attitude that a woman's world is limited to hearth and home.

"There is a large segment of the German population that continually and heatedly debates if women who work are worse mothers than those who stay at home," Miss Süssmuth said.

Christel Kauffmann-Hocker, a manager with Deutsche Bank, agreed.

"There is a mother cult in this society," she said. "In contrast to the U.S. and other West European countries, here the role of the housewife and mother is held up as the model for all women.

"A woman here has to defend why she has a career and isn't at home with her husband and children."

Initiatives to change the child-care system are expected to accelerate as European Community countries harmonize social standards in preparation for a single market in 1993.

"In combining family and job," Mrs. Adam-Schwaetzer said, "there are higher standards in practically every other European Community country than ours. So hopefully there will be a chance for us to adapt."

The Associated Press

BULGARIAN EXODUS — Ethnic Turkish families continued to stream across the Bulgarian border by car and on foot at Edirne, Turkey, on Monday. The refugees, totaling almost 280,000 since May, say they are escaping a forced assimilation program, but Bulgaria denies the charge.

Infants Have Little Chance In Blazing Heat of Soviet Asia

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

CHIMBAI, U.S.S.R. — This is the dying season here, the time of year when the flowering birthrates in Soviet Central Asia are tempered by the number of babies who die before reaching their first birthdays.

The infants die hours after birth, many of them born undernourished from the wombs of undernourished mothers who have taken too little time between babies.

They die at several weeks or months of age, when their frail, anemic bodies can no longer sustain life, or when they catch diseases they are too weak to fight.

They die here in the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic, on the shores of the Aral Sea, at the highest rate in the Soviet Union — cursed before birth by poor family planning, the region's contaminated water supply, its abominable sewage system, its unsanitary hospitals.

For every 1,000 babies born here, about 60 die, an infant-mortality rate comparable to those of Cameroon and Guatemala.

While the Soviet Union's national rate of infant mortality is just under 25 per 1,000, in one Karakalpak region it is 111 per 1,000.

And the babies die in the greatest numbers now, when the brutal heat worsens already bad conditions.

The statistics embarrass officials, frighten doctors and shock outsiders who do not realize that the Soviet Union, despite its prominence as a political and military power, has many regions where living standards are as primitive as in underdeveloped countries.

"For the longest time, this country paid no attention to health care, especially to the health of women and children," said Dane Rein, the deputy minister of health in Karakalpak. "It is our national shame that our country is so wealthy, yet so many of our babies are dying."

The Soviet authorities, in their efforts to revive the country's economy and raise the standard of living, face social problems neglected or inadequately attacked by previous leaders: unemployment, poor housing conditions and the lack of consumer goods, among others.

Infant mortality is widely considered one of the most critical barometers of the quality of a country's health care.

Last year's Soviet infant-mortality rate — just under 25 deaths per 1,000 births, according to Soviet figures — places the country in the same category as Panama.

Western experts estimate that the real Soviet infant-mortality figure is probably about 14 percent higher than the official figure, considering underreporting and differences in criteria for determining what is a live birth and which infants are considered stillborn.

The numbers are alarming, but they actually represent an improvement — though a very slight one — over the figures for the last three years, since Soviet authorities started sending brigades of doctors and medical workers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan for these critical summer months.

It is no accident that Karakalpak has the worst infant-mortality rate in the Soviet Union.

This region, which has a population of 1.2 million and is administered by the Uzbek government in Tashkent, hugs the southern part of the Aral Sea.

Soviet authorities have diverted its waters to irrigate the cotton fields of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Karakalpak. As a result, the sea has been shrinking and its pollutants have been condensed.

This contaminated water, often the only water for residents here, spreads infection and disease.

Moreover, the chemical pesticides and defoliants used in cotton growing here are absorbed by the men and women who work the fields and are washed into the river water they drink.

An article in the newspaper Socialist Industry said a recent study found that mothers living in the Aral Sea area — "without exception" — have chemical pesticides in their breast milk.

Gulmari Baymenova collects cotton on a state farm near the Karakalpak capital at Nukus.

For more than 20 years, she said, she has been there when they planted, when they sprayed the buds against insects and when they stooped to pick the cotton.

She is 35 years old; three of her eight children have died.

Her first two babies lived, but the third died after living two days with advanced anemia. Her fifth child died of a severe gastrointestinal infection at 6 months.

A few days ago, she lost the third, only hours after birth, again because of anemia.

"I wanted a lot of children," said Mrs. Baymenova, weak with anemia and grief. "Children are our wealth here."

Doctors said that Mrs. Baymenova is malnourished, as are many of the people here. She also has high blood pressure.

Medical authorities say that one of the major factors contributing to the high infant-mortality rate here is the high birth rate and the short intervals between pregnancies. According to local Health Ministry officials, the average woman in Karakalpak has six children.

As part of the program to reduce infant mortality, local authorities are encouraging women to use contraceptives, struggling against an Islamic tradition that has long frowned on family planning.

Doctors appealed to the mufti, the religious leader of Central Asian Muslims. Convinced of the seriousness of the situation, he called on religious women to space their pregnancies.

Abortions, though widely used in other parts of the Soviet Union as a method of birth control, are rare in Karakalpak.

Through family planning, local and state officials said, they hope to reduce the strain on maternity hospitals, which are overcrowded, underequipped, understaffed and unsanitary.

In the New Soviet Parliament, The Battle for Structure Starts

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Four years ago, as a helicopter pilot, Colonel Valeri Ochirov was flying daily combat missions in Afghanistan and earned the highest Soviet battle decoration, "Hero of the Soviet Union."

Now, the 38-year-old career air force officer, who flew more than 800 missions in that war, is waging political combat. As a member of the newly created Defense and State Security Committee in the Supreme Soviet, he is arguing for major spending and social reforms in his own military.

He is one of a new generation of Soviet legislators who in recent weeks began exploring uncharted territory, ranging from demands to review military budgets to examination of the statutory authority of the KGB.

Once a rubber-stamp parliament with appointed members that met only a few days a year, the Supreme Soviet has been recast as an elected body and has been stretching its powers in a manner that, if continued, could help reshape the political landscape of the Soviet Union.

But the legislators have found themselves groping amid the restructured government in much the same way members of the first U.S. Congress must have done. Nowhere are the problems more evident than in the 25 committees that have been set up to study subjects ranging from agriculture to military affairs.

The Defense and State Security Committee, with the potential of becoming one of the most powerful panels, did not even have a meeting room for its first session a few weeks ago. Members pulled a few chairs together in one of the cavernous hallways of a Kremlin office building.

Lack of meeting space was the least of the committee's problems. It has no staff and is not certain how to organize one. Members say they will demand access to classified military and intelligence information, but have no idea how or where to store it. They say they want authority to recommend changes in military spending, but have not yet seen a budget and have little idea of how to restructure one.

They also have little sense of their authority or power and how it will relate to the Supreme Soviet, to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the leader, or to entrenched government institutions.

"This is a new frontier," said a Soviet official who was conducting a U.S. congressional delegation on an 11-day tour of the Soviet Union. "Before it's over, there's going to be a lot of blood on the floor."

"I can only guess what might happen," said Colonel Ochirov, whom the committee selected as its deputy chairman. "We are trying to go the direction" of U.S. congressional committees, he indicated.

So what does a Soviet committee do when some of its members want to emulate an American committee? In this case, they called the U.S. House Armed Services Committee.

Members of the Soviet defense panel and the U.S. committee faced each other across a table in the Kremlin last week, in a surreal atmosphere — prodding teacher versus confused student. Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the armed services group, called the unusual exchange a "historic beginning."

But inquiries from the two sides of the table occasionally deteriorated, with U.S. officials taking on the tone of lecturing professors. Finally, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, a member of the Soviet panel and also a close adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, lost his temper. "You have had years of experience and you want us to have the same experience after two months," he said.

Relations between members of both panels warmed during several days of touring Soviet military facilities. Not only was the tour the first trip to Soviet military installations for the U.S. committee, it also was the first visit to Soviet bases for some of the civilian members of the Soviet panel since they served in World War II.

While U.S. officials grilled Soviet commanders about missile ranges and the numbers of artillery pieces, members of the Soviet committee pursued their own political agenda, pulling Soviet officers aside and asking them about food, housing and other issues affecting the troops.

Though some members hope the committee can become a proponent of change, its conservative composition raises obstacles. The panel includes some of the most conservative members of its parent bodies, the Supreme Soviet and the Congress of People's Deputies. At least a third of the committee's 43 members are military or KGB officials, or hold posts within the Soviet military-industrial complex. This raises the possibility that the panel will be too protective of military interests to initiate major changes.

But some members of the Soviet committee say that even if they end up with little formal authority, they believe the committee can be effective in bringing sensitive issues before the Soviet people.

The government, which showed parliament sessions on television, began showing the meetings at night because it said too many workers were abandoning their jobs to watch the proceedings.

Deaths Reported as Ethnic Violence Breaks Out in Nagorno-Karabakh

Reuters

BAKU, U.S.S.R. — More deaths were reported in ethnic violence in Nagorno-Karabakh on Monday while 150,000 Azerbaijani workers demonstrated in Baku and demanded that the disputed territory be kept in their republic.

Tass offered no details on the violence.

Leading officials of the Soviet Interior Ministry rushed to Stepanakert, capital of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, and were trying to stop clashes there, Tass said.

Tass suggested there was anarchy in the small region of Azerbaijan, despite the presence of thousands of troops, with transport and communications cut and clashes between people armed with homemade weapons and explosives.

According to official figures, about 100 people have already died in the past 18 months in ethnic violence between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over control of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The area is in Azerbaijan but its largely Armenian population wants to secede and join Armenia. Since January, it has been governed by a special Kremlin commission attempting to resolve the dispute.

In Baku, some 150,000 workers waving red banners and chanting "strike, strike" poured into Baku's central square on Monday evening after a day of work stoppages.

The protesters, led by brigades of workers who marched into the square, demanded more local autonomy from Moscow and retention by Azerbaijan of Nagorno-Karabakh.

But members of the crowd stressed that the meeting in Lenin Square, in front of a huge statue of Lenin on the waterfront beside the Caspian Sea, was not an anti-Armenian protest.

The Baku workers, who carried banners naming their enterprises, had planned the evening meeting at the square to discuss the results of Monday's one-day warning strikes and to debate whether to call a general strike next month.

Ekhsidar Mamedov, leader of the Azerbaijani Popular Front, which organized the protest, said work had stopped at 36 of the city's largest industrial enterprises on Monday, including one that supplies the rich Tyumen oil field with drilling equipment.

But the city's oil industry and public transportation operated without interruption.

■ Russian Protest in Estonia

In Tallinn, the Estonian capital, strike leaders said at least 20,000 Russian workers stayed off the job to protest a new law that tightens residency requirements for voters and candidates, The Associated Press reported.

State-run Moscow radio said Monday that the Estonian strike so far had caused losses of millions of dollars.

It said the Estonian law would take the right to vote away from more than 100,000 non-Estonians in the republic.

The law limits voting to residents who have lived in the same district for two years, or anywhere in Estonia for five years. Candidates must have lived in the same place for five years, or in Estonia for 10 years.

In Estonia, a strike committee member said work had at least partially halted at 46 of the republic's businesses. *(AP, Reuters)*

A Kosher Exception in Sweden

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — The argument was based on the sharpness of a blade. With it, Sweden's Jews persuaded the government that, for chickens at least, kosher slaughter is as humane as the method required by the country's strict animal-rights laws.

"We didn't get them to change the law, but we did get them to reconsider, and we won on the best possible grounds," said Stockholm's chief rabbi, Morton H. Narrowe.

What they won was an exception, for three years, to a Swedish law that went into effect last year. The law added fowl and rabbits to the list of animals like cattle and pigs that were already protected from being slaughtered while still conscious.

Kosher rules require that animals used for food must be alive when the knife is taken to them and they are drained of blood.

"Suddenly we wake up in September, we're about . begin our High Holidays, and there's no kosher chicken," Mr. Narrowe recalled. "We got a temporary extension, but nobody seemed willing to make an exception."

Animal rights have been greatly strengthened in recent months, largely under the influence of the author Astrid Lindgren, creator of "Pippi Longstocking."

Under the animal welfare law passed last year, cattle were given grazing rights, pigs were freed from the tether, and both were granted "access to straw and litter."

Denmark, like Britain, has exempted kosher slaughter, and Mr. Narrowe said that the 15,000 to 20,000 Jews living in Sweden got kosher beef, if they wanted it, from Denmark.

In June, the government decided that kosher slaughter of chickens could continue until June 1992.

Mr. Narrowe, a native of Philadelphia who has ministered to the several thousand Jews in Stockholm since 1965, said he was satisfied that the problem was over. But what happens after 1992?

Birgitta Carlsson, of the Swedish Society Against Painful Experiments on Animals, the largest animal-rights organization in Sweden, with 65,000 members, said: "We disagree with the government's decision to make an exception, and we believe that the law should be upheld. We will try to make sure that permission to continue ritual slaughter for religious reasons at this one small slaughterhouse is not extended after the three-year period."

WORLD BRIEFS

Moscow Rebuffs Bush on Berlin Wall

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Soviet spokesman on Monday rebuffed a call by President George Bush for the Kremlin to use its influence to dismantle the Berlin Wall, saying a united Berlin was a thing of the past and Moscow was not to blame.

In a news conference at the Foreign Ministry, the spokesman said the wall had only confirmed the reality of divided Berlin when it was built in 1961. "A united Berlin under the administration of four powers, which the city was during the first postwar years, has long receded into the past and it is not the Soviet side that is to blame for this," he said.

Last week, Mr. Bush challenged the Soviet Union to help make Berlin "a place of cooperation, not a point of confrontation" by using its influence to have the wall torn down. His statement marked the 28th anniversary of the Aug. 13, 1961 start of the wall's construction by Moscow's Easy German ally.

Kaifu Gets an Apology for 'Rumors'

TOKYO (AP) — A newspaper in the central city of Nagoya apologized Monday for reporting what it called "groundless rumors" that Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu had fathered an illegitimate child.

The newspaper, the Nagoya Times, carried the report on Aug. 4, when Mr. Kaifu emerged as the likely successor to the resigning Prime Minister Sosuke Uno. Mr. Kaifu was elected prime minister on Wednesday.

On Friday, he denied the Nagoya Times report, saying he had asked the newspaper to apologize and publish a retraction. The newspaper said Monday that it had not confirmed the report, which originated with a letter from a reader, and that it was based on "groundless rumors." An editor of the newspaper said that the president of the Nagoya Times met with Mr. Kaifu's chief secretary in Tokyo on Monday and apologized.

Honduras Cordons Off Contra Camp

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (Reuters) — The armed forces have cordoned off the area where 9,000 to 12,000 U.S.-supported Nicaraguan rebels are based, a military spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said that additional soldiers had been moved to the zone along the Nicaraguan border where the contra rebels were camped to prevent them from leaving their base. Reporters are barred from the area, he said.

Meanwhile, President José Azcona Hoyo said that if the contras turned their guns toward Honduras instead of accepting demobilization, they would immediately be put in their place. "The contras have to understand that the military option is practically canceled," he said. Last week, five Central American presidents agreed on a plan to disband the contras within 120 days.

France to Widen Road for Saudi King

PARIS (IHT) — In a compromise agreement, French authorities will enlarge an existing highway service exit and allow King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to use it to reach the 40-hectare (100-acre) estate he recently acquired close to the palace grounds at Versailles.

The Saudi Arabian Embassy had sought permission to build a special exit for the king's use, touching off a protest in the neighboring town of Fontenay-le-Fleury, which has received no reply to repeated requests for the highway to be covered to reduce noise.

The undisclosed cost of enlarging the service exit will be paid from the funds of the Ministry of Public Works, according to an official statement.

Philippine Inmates Hold Hostages

DAVAO CITY, Philippines (AP) — Prisoners who seized 15 persons during religious services in the city jail on Monday demanded that they be allowed to escape in a bus, officials said.

The 15 inmates, some with guns, took the hostages Sunday; on Monday they let pass a first deadline as negotiators considered their demands. Hundreds of police surrounded the jail in the center of the third largest Philippine city, about 610 miles (980 kilometers) southeast of Manila.

Authorities said that the inmates demanded a bus and promised to free the hostages after a four-hour head start.

Sri Lanka Broadcasters Seek Refuge

COLOMBO (AFP) — The Sri Lankan government requisitioned two hostels on Monday for employees of state-run radio and television stations who have been threatened by Sinhalese radicals, a senior official said.

On Sunday gunmen believed to be from the People's Liberation Front killed a senior television journalist, Kulasiri Amaratunga, at his home near here. The front has asked employees at the Rupavahini television station and the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation to quit their jobs, accusing the state media of biased reporting.

The government had refused to accept resignations from employees of both radio and television stations under emergency laws now in force.

For the Record

The Royal Air Force has lifted flight restrictions on its 32 Chinook helicopters after investigators discovered the cause of two crashes last month — an identical fault in the rear gearboxes, it announced Monday in London. *(AP)*

President George Bush signed a bill Monday providing $897 million in disaster relief to farmers with substantial crop losses in drought- and flood-stricken states. *(AP)*

Balloon flights in central Australia were canceled Monday following the crash of a hot-air balloon Sunday that killed all 13 passengers. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

4 U.S. Air Carriers Trim Fall Fares

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — TWA and Northwest Airlines have cut round-trip fares by as much as $160 to attract passengers during the traditionally weak fall season. United Airlines and American Airlines said they would lower domestic air fares to match the cuts.

TWA announced the initiative on Sunday, and it was matched by Northwest on Monday in markets where the carriers compete. The reduced fares are available through Sept. 1 for domestic flights from Sept. 9 to Dec. 15 and for international flights from Oct. 1 to May 21.

The passengers are allowed one change in travel dates, although discount fares normally prohibit such changes. In addition, the airlines are guaranteeing that if the fares are reduced further after a ticket is purchased, the passengers will be refunded the difference. *(AP, Reuters)*

Sydney Pilot Strike Stops 90 Flights

SYDNEY (AFP) — Ninety flights out of Sydney were canceled Monday, and domestic pilots in Australia said that the worse was to come unless they received a raise of nearly 30 percent.

Airlines said that nearly 10,000 passengers were affected by the 12-hour strike in Sydney, which followed similar actions at Melbourne, Brisbane, Cairns and Perth airports over the past three days.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Alicante	34	93	19	66	pc
Amsterdam	24	75	13	55	r
Athens	33	91	24	75	pc
Barcelona	32	90	22	72	pc
Belgrade	32	90	17	63	pc
Berlin	22	72	11	52	r
Brussels	25	77	13	55	r
Budapest	28	82	15	59	pc
Copenhagen	20	68	16	61	r
Costa Del Sol	26	79	17	63	pc
Dublin	19	66	11	52	r
Edinburgh	17	63	8	46	r
Florence	30	86	20	68	pc
Frankfurt	24	75	16	61	r
Geneva	28	82	17	63	pc
Helsinki	22	72	14	57	pc
Las Palmas	28	82	24	75	pc
Lisbon	26	79	19	66	pc
London	25	77	15	59	r
Luxembourg	24	75	14	57	r
Madrid	33	91	17	63	pc
Milan	30	86	19	66	pc
Moscow	24	75	14	57	pc
Munich	25	77	15	59	pc
Nice	27	81	22	72	pc
Oslo	14	61	14	57	r
Paris	26	79	15	59	pc
Prague	27	81	13	54	pc
Reykjavik	14	57	7	45	pc
Rome	29	84	20	68	pc
Stockholm	22	72	12	54	pc
Strasbourg	28	82	19	66	pc
Venice	29	84	17	63	pc
Vienna	26	79	15	59	pc
Warsaw	27	81	13	55	pc
Zurich	22	72	17	63	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	28	82	17	63	pc
Cairo	34	93	24	75	pc
Istanbul	30	86	21	70	pc
Jerusalem	28	82	18	64	pc
Tel Aviv	31	88	20	68	pc
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	—	—	—	—	na

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	26	79	pc
Beijing	31	88	22	72	pc
Hong Kong	31	88	28	82	pc
Manila	33	91	24	75	pc
New Delhi	34	93	28	82	pc
Seoul	31	88	24	75	pc
Shanghai	31	88	24	75	pc
Singapore	31	88	24	75	pc
Taipei	33	91	26	79	pc
Tokyo	31	88	26	79	pc
AFRICA					
Algiers	34	93	24	75	pc
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	27	81	22	72	pc
Harare	23	81	12	54	pc
Lagos	32	90	23	73	pc
Nairobi	24	75	12	54	pc
Tunis	32	90	24	75	pc
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	22	72	11	52	pc
Lima	18	64	14	57	pc
Mexico City	25	77	12	54	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	21	70	13	55	pc
Atlanta	30	86	20	68	t
Boston	28	82	20	68	pc
Chicago	29	84	16	61	pc
Denver	29	84	14	57	pc
Detroit	29	84	16	61	pc
Honolulu	32	90	23	73	pc
Houston	32	90	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	29	84	19	66	pc
Miami	33	91	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	22	72	12	54	pc
Montreal	28	82	18	64	pc
Nassau	32	90	24	75	pc
New York	28	82	21	70	pc
Phoenix	42	108	28	84	pc
San Francisco	21	70	12	54	pc
Seattle	22	72	11	52	pc
Toronto	27	81	18	64	pc
Washington	30	86	21	70	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temps. 27 — 17 (81 — 63). LONDON: Showers. Temps. 21 — 15 (70 — 59). MADRID: Fair. Temps. 33 — 17 (91 — 64). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temps. 29 — 22 (84 — 72). PARIS: Cloudy. Temps. 25 — 15 (77 — 59). ROME: Fair. Temps. 30 — 20 (86 — 68). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temps. 28 — 18 (82 — 64). BANGKOK: Showers. Temps. 32 — 24 (90 — 75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temps. 33 — 29 (91 — 84). MANILA: Rain. Temps. 32 — 22 (90 — 72). SEOUL: Partly cloudy. Temps. 33 — 22 (91 — 72). SINGAPORE: Cloudy. Temps. 27 — 23 (81 — 73). TOKYO: Fair. Temps. 31 — 25 (88 — 77).

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academe, Life Experience
Send detailed resume for free evaluation
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California, 90049, Dept. 23 U.S.A.

Visiting New York City?
Gramercy Park Hotel
Distinguished 500 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. Excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Piano Bar and Room Service. Multi-lingual staff. Minutes to Business Center, Sightseeing, Banquet/Meeting facilities.
Singles $115-125
Doubles $120-130
Suites $150-250
Group Rates Available.
Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien
Fax 212-505-0535
Telex 668-755
(212) 475-4320
21st St. and Lex. Ave. N.Y.C.
or call your local Utell office.

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
日本印刷実施
Now Printed in Tokyo
For Same-Day Delivery to Homes & Offices in Japan
To subscribe call our Tokyo office
(03) 201 0205
Or write: TJM, 2F. Mainichi Newspaper, 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Or Telex: 33673. Or Fax: (03) 214 4045.

Peru's Amazon: Victim of a Soaring Western Drug Habit

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LIMA — Spurred by U.S. and European demands for cocaine, Peruvian coca growers have chopped down large stretches of Amazon rain forest and are dumping millions of gallons of toxic chemicals into its highlands and headwaters.

Invading two national forests and two national parks, the coca growers who produce the primary source of 75 percent of the cocaine consumed in the United States have destroyed an area estimated at more than 200,000 hectares (500,000 acres).

"People say, 'Don't destroy the Amazon, the lungs of the world,' " said Carlos F. Ponce, a Peruvian conservationist who addressed a recent international conference on the issue. But what few understand, he said, is the connection between severe rain-forest destruction and the rapid expansion of coca cultivation.

With plantations growing sevenfold in the last 15 years, the coca leaf has become the largest crop under cultivation in the Peruvian Amazon.

The result is severe pollution and deforestation, and serious erosion, in the Upper Huallaga River Valley, a rich, genetically diverse rain forest. Known as "the eyebrow of the jungle" for its altitude and lushness, the Upper Huallaga is the source of about 75 percent of Peruvian coca leaf harvest.

Preventing the process has proved difficult, in large measure because the Maoist-oriented Shining Path guerrillas control much of Upper Huallaga.

"Nobody dares go study there — you not only have to deal with the mafia, but also the Shining Path," said an environmental engineer who works with the private Association of Ecology and Conservation.

On May 31, Barbara D'Achille, Peru's best-known environmental journalist, was captured and stoned to death by guerrillas. She had lived for two decades in the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon and wrote frequently about the coca-caused destruction.

Powerful economic interests held by the Shining Path movement were outlined last month in a study by the U.S. Agency for International Development. Annual coca production in the Upper Huallaga, it said, is worth about $540 million, and laborers earn about $12 a day — as much as eight times what some Peruvian farm workers earn.

Shining Path guerrillas do not usually involve themselves with the production of coca, but the movement serves as a buffer between the peasant growers and the government's eradication teams. The guerrillas also protect and facilitate dealings between the growers and Colombian buyers.

A Peruvian forest engineer, Marc J. Dourojeanni, calculated in a 1987 study that coca growers annually dump the following volumes of toxic chemicals in the valley's watershed: 15 million gallons of kerosene, 8 million gallons of sulphuric acid, 1.6 million gallons of acetone, 1.6 million gallons of the solvent toluene, 16,000 tons of lime and 3,200 tons of carbide.

Working in clandestine laboratories hidden beneath the rain-forest canopy, growers use those chemicals to refine coca leaves, first into coca base and then into coca paste. The final processing step, into white cocaine powder, is usually done in Colombia; the cocaine is then exported to the United States.

Besides chemicals, growers use large amounts of herbicides and fertilizers, including Agent Orange and paraquat, to care for the Upper Huallaga's estimated five billion coca bushes.

The plantations also create larger rings of destruction — landing strips for small airplanes, fields for corn, bananas and manioc to feed workers and exhausted lands abandoned by growers.

"One can safely deduce that since the coca boom began in the early 1970s, coca production has directly or indirectly caused the deforestation of 1.7 million acres in the Amazon," a forest engineer, Marcelo T. Buenaventura, wrote recently in the environmental magazine Medio Ambiente.

The Amazonian rain forest comprises 1.7 billion acres, Peru's portion being about 190 million acres.

U.S. officials in Peru advocate chemical eradication of the coca fields. Last year, such a program came under heavy attack by the Shining Path. The program was suspended in February.

U.S. and Peruvian scientists are now testing two herbicides, hexazinone, marketed under the name Velpar, and tebuthiuron, marketed by Eli Lilly and Co. under the name Spike Spike.

"We have had very positive results: 95 to 99 percent of the coca bushes were killed without major harm to the environment," Luis G. Moreno, deputy director of the U.S. Embassy's narcotics assistance unit, said about Spike.

In the United States, Spike carries a label saying that it should be kept out of lakes, ponds and streams and that it "will kill trees, shrubs and other forms of desirable vegetation."

On Aug. 2, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for international narcotics affairs, Melvyn Levitsky, said that herbicide spraying against coca cultivation had to be "environmentally sound." He added: "We are not going to dump unsafe chemicals in the Amazon jungle, in the Amazon region."

The manufacturer of Velpar, Du Pont, said that too much of it would have to be used to kill the coca plant to be safe for the rain-forest environment and the company would advise against such use. Eli Lilly said in May 1988 that it would not sell Spike to the U.S. government for use in a coca eradication program.

A fear of lawsuits is said to have made some U.S. manufacturers reluctant to allow their herbicides to be used in anti-drug operations in Latin America.

In Vienna, your preferred choice is

Hotel Im Palais Schwarzenberg

A modern luxury hotel in a unique baroque palace, centrally located yet very quiet. 7 minute walk to the State Opera, surrounded by acres of private park. Grand deluxe service, all rooms are spacious demi-suites or suites. Beautiful halls for dinner parties, receptions, balls and conferences.

Preferred Hotels & Resorts Worldwide

United States, Canada, Caribbean, Europe and Asia.

For reservations, or to receive a free Preferred Hotels Directory, have your travel agent call Utell International

Don Dautier/Reuters

CANADIAN CAPER — Major Bob Wade of the Royal Canadian Air Force sharing a joke with Valeri Menitsky, the chief test pilot of the A.I. Mikoyan Design Bureau, after both men had flown a MiG-29 Soviet jet fighter at an air show in Abbotsford, Canada. Major Wade is one of the few Westerners known to have flown the aircraft, one of the most advanced Soviet fighters.

Job Rights for U.S. Disabled: Business Says Bill Is Too High

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Legislation to bar discrimination against the disabled in the workplace, public accommodations, transportation and communications services is likely to cost businesses hundreds of millions of dollars a year, representatives of trade and industry groups say.

And the bill, described as the most comprehensive civil-rights measure in 25 years, would almost certainly invite a wave of lawsuits, business lobbyists said.

The anti-discrimination measure, which would affect 43 million Americans with physical or mental disabilities, has the endorsement of the Bush administration and is expected to win final approval from Congress this year.

It would also bar discrimination by private businesses against people with AIDS or its virus.

The bill would require nearly all retail establishments to be accessible and usable to the disabled.

The legislation does not spell out precisely what changes would be necessary. But the transportation industry would be required to make new buses and trains accessible to people in wheelchairs.

The measure would mandate elevators in new, commercial and public buildings of more than two stories and calls for employers to provide special devices and services for those with impaired hearing or vision.

The legislation, the Americans With Disabilities Act, is a compromise measure that would extend to practically all the private businesses the anti-discrimination requirements of a 1973 law that apply now only to the federal government, federal contractors or entities that receive federal funds.

The measure was unanimously approved by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee on Aug. 2 and was expected to reach the Senate floor in September.

President George Bush has agreed to approve the legislation.

In the face of strong support from the White House and grass-roots political organizations, business groups are not trying to stop the measure. But they are concerned about its cost and are seeking amendments to clarify ambiguous language and to influence the regulations that will eventually define how the law is put into effect.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., for instance, has calculated that giving service to people with hearing problems will cost the telecommunications industry $250 million to $300 million a year.

And Greyhound Lines Inc. said that it would have to spend $40 million to $80 million a year to outfit new buses with wheelchair lifts.

Neither Congress nor the Bush administration has completed calculations of the costs. But the issue looms large to the many businesses the bill would affect because its passage appears inevitable.

The businesses are trying to ease the potential burdens of the legislation by getting Congress and the White House to modify some of its requirements and include more special exemptions.

On Friday, representatives of architects met with Mr. Bush to express their reservations, saying, for example, that the bill would cause a hardship for projects already under way.

Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, said, "Costs do not provide the basis for an exemption from the basic principles in a civil-rights statute."

He said that studies of accommodations made by employers affected under the 1973 act demonstrated that devices, costing as little as $35 to $50, were sufficient to assist a disabled person in performing a regular job.

"The economic benefits to society in terms of reductions to the deficit from getting people off welfare, out of institutions and onto the tax rolls cannot be ignored," Mr. Harkin said.

Ellis Island Ferry Won't Be Raised

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — The National Park Service has decided against raising the sunken ferry, Ellis Island.

A park spokesman said the service could not afford the estimated $250,000 cost of raising the ferry, which rests under 14 feet (4.3 meters) of water near Ellis Island. The government may try to bring up pieces of the boat, which sank in 1968, the spokesman said.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction non fiction poetry juvenile, scholarly and religious works etc New authors welcomed Send for free booklet H 3 Vantage Press 516 W 34th St New York N Y 10001 U S A

Among U.S. Doctors, Refusal To Perform Abortions Grows

By Karen Tumulty
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For three months, Lynne Randall has been searching for a full-time staff physician to work at the abortion clinic she runs in Atlanta.

Ms. Randall tried to advertise, she said, but only one obstetrics-gynecology publication would accept a notice with the word "abortion" in it. Medical recruiters refused her.

She also has contacted at least 20 doctors. Some said that they could earn far more money and prestige in private practice. Others felt that the future of abortion is too uncertain in a conservative state such as Georgia.

And there is always the fear of harassment: Ms. Randall's Feminist Women's Health Center has been the target of pickets, vandals and bomb threats.

Although surveys show that obstetricians and gynecologists overwhelmingly favor abortion rights in a general sense, when it comes to the real world the majority prefer to have nothing to do with the procedure.

"That's been one of the major victories, if you please, that we have had in the United States," said Dr. John C. Willke, president of the National Right to Life Committee, the nation's largest anti-abortion group.

"Here we consciously use the word 'abortionist.' It is a stigmatizing, a derogatory term."

It used to be easy to find young doctors who were willing to moonlight in abortion clinics for extra money and experience. That has changed.

Even in Los Angeles, where the political climate is relatively favorable, "we have trouble getting physicians to work in our clinics," said Dr. Joan Babbott, president of the local Planned Parenthood Federation.

In communities where sentiment against abortion is strongest, clinics often must fly doctors in from elsewhere. Dr. Amy Cousins, who works in Manhattan, is an example. She travels almost 200 miles (325 kilometers) to perform abortions two days a week at the Southern Tier Women's Center in Binghamton, New York, where the radical anti-abortion group Operation Rescue has its headquarters.

Operation Rescue has recruited tens of thousands of protesters to block and sometimes invade clinics throughout the United States.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute, a nonprofit research group, reported in 1985 that almost half of all abortion providers reported being the targets of picketing, bomb threats and floods of calls that jammed their telephone lines.

Sometimes the tactics get rougher. Dr. Curtis Boyd recalled being horrified when a demonstrator outside his Dallas clinic began asking about his children by name.

"How's Kyle?" the man wanted to know. "Has he had any accidents lately?"

When a handwritten death threat was left in the mailbox at his home, Dr. Boyd temporarily moved his family out of town. Shortly after midnight last Christmas, someone set Dr. Boyd's clinic on fire, leaving $100,000 in damage. It was one of three Dallas clinics burned that night.

The number of abortion providers nationally dropped almost 10 percent from 1982 to 1985, the Guttmacher Institute reported. About 82 percent of the counties in the United States had no abortion facilities in 1985, up from 78 percent three years earlier.

Although they lack more recent data, activists on both sides of the issue say that these trends have continued, even accelerated.

For some doctors, the decision not to perform abortions is a moral one.

"I just feel that fetal life is human life," said Dr. William Gallivan of Orange, California.

In his profession, Dr. Gallivan's opposition to abortion puts him in a minority. A 1985 survey by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of its membership found that three-quarters believed that it should be a woman's personal decision whether to have an abortion.

Among those who advocated choice, however, only a third said they actually performed abortions. Fewer than 2 percent of those surveyed perform more than 25 abortions a month, the college found.

5 Continents to See Eclipse of Moon

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A total lunar eclipse will be visible on five continents Wednesday night, weather permitting. It will be the first in nearly seven years.

With clear skies, some phase of the spectacle should be visible to observers in North and South America, Europe and Africa, and the Antarctic, and to sailors at sea in the Atlantic Ocean.

The show starts at 8:23 P.M. eastern daylight time over the United States and will end about 5½ hours later.

The moon can appear during an eclipse to be a bright coppery red if there is clear, clean air between the lunar surface and the observer on Earth. If smoke or dust obscure the view, the moon will diminish to an orange color.

William Shockley Dies at 79

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

William Bradford Shockley, 79, who shared a Nobel Prize in physics for his role in the creation of the transistor and earned the enmity of many for his views on the genetic differences between the races, died of cancer of the prostate Saturday at his home in California.

He was a professor emeritus of electrical engineering at Stanford, and lived on the campus of Stanford University. In addition, he lectured and wrote extensively.

Many of his early endeavors became clouded by controversy, however, because of his pronouncements on race.

Mr. Shockley preached a philosophy of "retrogressive evolution." Stipulating that intelligence was genetically transmitted, he deemed blacks genetically inferior to whites and unable to achieve their intellectual level. He also suggested that blacks were reproducing faster than whites — hence, the retrogression in human evolution.

In 1947, he and two colleagues from Bell Telephone Laboratories produced their first semiconductor device. And in 1956 he shared the Nobel Prize with the two, John Bardeen and Walter H. Brattain.

The invention of the transistor became the basis for the electronic age. From it flowed virtually every one of today's devices installed in airliners and cars, calculators and computers, wrist watches and washing machines.

Mr. Shockley left Bell Laboratories in 1954 and founded a semiconductor factory. A rebellion among his employees who set up their own companies began the phenomenon near Stanford University known as Silicon Valley.

His theory on racial differences, subscribed to by few social scientists, set off a national argument over the use and applicability of I.Q. tests. Evidence that blacks tend to score lower than whites was discounted by most experts who saw the explanation in cultural and social rather than genetic factors, as well as the composition of the tests themselves.

Quoting his wife, the death announcement by Stanford University said that Mr. Shockley continued to sift data and prepare papers on his race theories until a few days before he died.

Plane Crash Kills Congressman in Mississippi Forest

The Associated Press

NEW AUGUSTA, Mississippi — Representative Larkin I. Smith, Republican of Mississippi, was found dead Monday in the wreckage of his small plane, which crashed in a forest Sunday night.

Also killed was the plane's pilot, Chuck Vierling. The two men were returning home to Gulfport, Mississippi, from Hattiesburg on Sunday when the plane disappeared from radar screens, said Charles Busby, his press secretary.

Dozens of military, civilian and law enforcement rescuers searched for the plane in the DeSoto National Forest.

Mr. Smith, 45, who represented Mississippi's 5th Congressional District, was a member of the House Judiciary and Government Operations committees. He also served on special task forces concentrating on the military, crime and problems of the savings and loan industry.

The congressman was a police chief in Gulfport and was sheriff of Harrison County before being elected to Congress in November.

Mutiny Hits Ship Near Okinawa

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Filipino crewmen demanding better treatment staged a mutiny against British officers aboard a Panamanian-registered ship off the Japanese island of Okinawa late Sunday, maritime officials said Monday.

The captain and four other British officers of the 86,000-ton E.R. Carrier were confined to the captain's cabin before agreeing to seek the mediation of the Philippine consulate in Okinawa, the officials said. No injuries were reported.

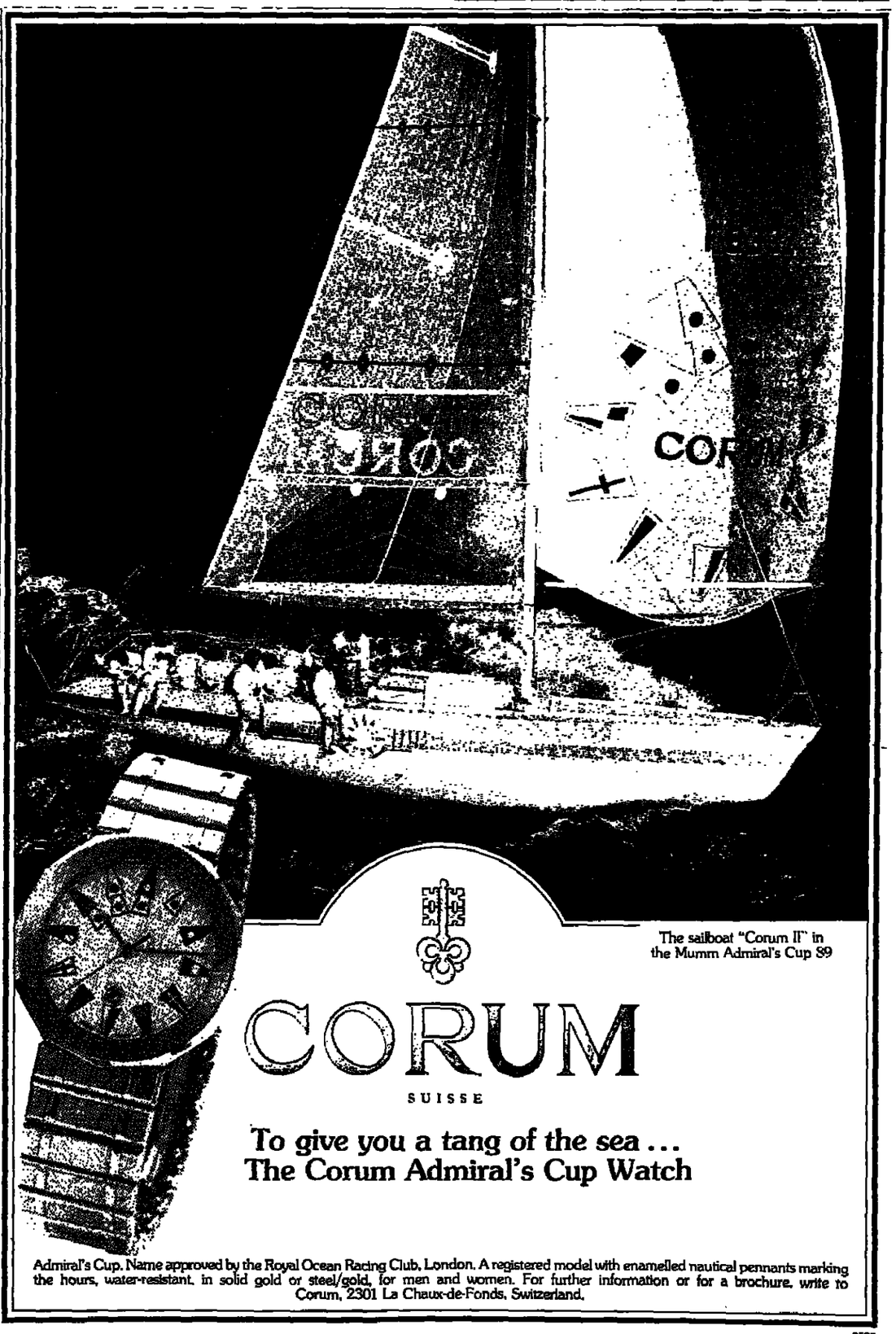
Eight of the 34 Filipino crew members stopped the engines and forced the officers into the captain's cabin late Sunday, threatening them with knives and other instruments, the officials said, quoting radio reports from the ship.

Satin Slippers
Dom Perignon
Beluga Caviar
Fishing Boats

An extraordinary combination anywhere in the world. Except of course at the

PENANG MUTIARA
5-STAR BEACH RESORT
PENANG • MALAYSIA
Telephone: 04-812828 • Telex: MA 40829 PMBR • Telefax: 04-812829

one of "The Leading Hotels of the World" and Utell International



The sailboat "Corum II" in the Mumm Admiral's Cup 89

CORUM
SUISSE

To give you a tang of the sea ...
The Corum Admiral's Cup Watch

Admiral's Cup. Name approved by the Royal Ocean Racing Club, London. A registered model with enamelled nautical pennants marking the hours, water-resistant, in solid gold or steel/gold, for men and women. For further information or for a brochure, write to Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

2525

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The End of Deregulation

No one was rude enough to whisper it as George Bush was signing the bill, but the S&L cleanup signals the end of deregulation as a political cause and slogan. After 15 years of talking about the burdens of excessive government regulation, Americans have now been reminderl by the S&L industry that slack and insufficient regulation also has its costs — and that they can run high.

It turns out that there was good reason to regulate the S&Ls, although in the spirit of the times a lot of people had forgotten what it was. The new law is written by people who have thought long and bitterly about the S&L bankruptcies — the recklessness and thievery that will now cost the country upwards of $150 billion.

The deregulation movement reached its high point some years ago, under Jimmy Carter. While the Reagan administration talked about it a lot, most of the real work had been done earlier. The breakup of the AT&T telephone system originated in an antitrust suit brought under Gerald Ford. Airline deregulation, the most successful of all these experiments in liberating markets, was enacted in 1978. The laws relaxing the regulation of the railroads and trucks were passed in 1980. That was also the year of the crucial legislation deregulating the interest paid to savers by banks and S&Ls.

There has been a lot of ideological warfare over the S&L mess and whether it was caused by lifting the limits on interest. There is a relationship, but not a direct one. It was absolutely essential to deregulate the interest that banks and S&Ls could pay. With high inflation and high interest rates available in the money markets, savers otherwise would have pulled all their money out of the banking system and tipped the country into a dire recession. But the deregulation of the rates threw the S&Ls into a kind of competition for which many of them were unprepared, and when they got into trouble the S&L regulators responded by loosening the requirements that were supposed to ensure financial safety. That relaxation quickly attracted the gamblers and crooks who ran up the huge losses that the public is now going to have to make good.

There may still be places here and there in the American economy where the rules bind too tightly, and where it would be wiser to trust in market forces. But any further deregulation is going to proceed very cautiously, haunted by the S&L disaster. The pendulum swung far to the right for 15 years. Now it is swinging back. The new S&L legislation sets rules that are tight, tough and totally justified.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Good-Bye to NASA

The space shuttle Columbia returned on Sunday from a military mission said to be the deployment of a KH-12 reconnaissance satellite. It was one of the last military missions the shuttle will fly. The Pentagon is switching its payloads to unmanned rockets because it believes that the shuttle is too risky for its people and its billion-dollar satellites.

That should give the most serious pause to man-in-space enthusiasts like George Bush and Dan Quayle. If the Pentagon deems the shuttle too risky for military missions, why do they think it safe enough for civilian programs like assembling NASA's space station?

The shuttle is far larger and more expensive than otherwise necessary because in the early 1970s NASA compromised the original design to win Pentagon support for the program. The air force insisted that the shuttle be able to fly into polar orbit from its base at Vandenberg in California, meet with an orbiting satellite and return after a single revolution. Since the launch site would have meanwhile moved 1,100 miles east as the earth rotated, the shuttle had to have delta wings, for flying across range, and extra heat-shield tiles, adding greatly to its weight and cost. The Vandenberg launch site, which cost $3.3 billion, was never used and is now in mothballs.

Even before the Challenger disaster, the air force was growing disenchanted with the danger and irregularity of shuttle flights. It returned to building expendable rockets to provide alternative access to space.

After Challenger, it decided to rely on these rockets entirely. The Pentagon had planned to fly 100 or more shuttle missions before the year 2000. Now only seven shuttle flights remain dedicated solely to military use. The air force's divorce from NASA has been made final.

The White House and the public need to focus on the same dangers that the air force has. "If the United States wishes to send people into space on a routine basis, the nation will have to come to grips with the risks," warns a new report from Congress's Office of Technology Assessment.

Even with post-Challenger improvements, the shuttle is not perfectly reliable. There could be a better than even chance of losing at least one orbiter on the next 12 to 34 flights, and it is probable that one will be destroyed in the course of constructing the space station, the report warns.

Few activities are perfectly safe, and it would be unreasonable to expect space flight to be the exception. But why risk astronauts' lives for projects that can be accomplished more safely and cheaply with unmanned rockets? The only clear justification would be in projects that uniquely require human presence. But humans are necessary neither for the exploration of Mars nor for many of the activities planned for the space station.

Developing the necessary robots instead would put NASA back on the frontiers of technology. Why risk another shuttle crew? Maybe the air force's adieu to NASA will prompt Congress to press for an answer.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Leland Will Be Missed

Hope was lost on Sunday for Representative Mickey Leland, the Texas congressman whose airplane vanished last Monday in a flight from Addis Ababa to a refugee camp near Ethiopia's border with Sudan. With him were four other Americans who had escorted him from Washington on his mission to investigate the terrible refugee situation in the Horn of Africa, as well as four U.S. government employees and seven Ethiopians, including the two pilots.

Representative Leland will be a real loss in the House, and the nature of this calamity carries its own illustration of why this is so. In a time when people often ask what congressmen are doing on their foreign travels — and when some of the answers confirm one's worst suspicions — everyone knows that Mickey Leland, a fifth-term Democratic legislator from Houston, went to Africa on what someone who knew him well called "a mission of the heart." Black and ghetto-born, Mr. Leland was always known for identifying with his roots even as he rose in position and power in the Texas legislature and then in the U.S. Congress. A past chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, he had championed programs for the American poor and had become an important and impressive figure in his party's congressional majority.

Over time Mr. Leland expanded his interest to needy people abroad. For instance, he was instrumental in the creation of the House Select Committee on Hunger, which he chaired. The purpose of this panel, as he saw it, was to focus official concern on a range of problems that lay across the traditional jurisdictional lines of agriculture, foreign affairs and other subjects. No dabbler, Mr. Leland extended himself strenuously in the service of his causes, and it was characteristic of the man that he had been half a dozen times to Ethiopia, which is far from being the most hospitable country, politically or otherwise. But it was one where Mr. Leland felt that a duty had to be performed.

The twin-engined plane in which he and his party were flying when contact with it was lost was on the way to a remote and rugged region of Ethiopia where there are several camps holding lost souls from neighboring Sudan. Mr. Leland was one of the few people from anywhere, and certainly one of the few Americans, who was prepared to invest his time and energy in inspecting the condition of these unfortunate refugees and to do what he could to focus American resources on bringing help and care to them. He will be mourned on several continents.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Outsiders Owe Beirut Help

While the hopes for the hostages go up, Beirut goes down, pounded into rubble by the competing artillery and rocket launchers of the Syrian-backed Muslims and the Iraqi-backed Christians. Take a hostage — and presidents and prime ministers will turn their full attention on you. Beg for a little peace, a time when you are not riven apart by the rivalry of others, and the world looks elsewhere. The gangs of Lebanon thrive because it is a country of civil wars. They are armed because there is always someone outside willing to use them as surrogates for wider purposes. If it is outside intervention that has so undermined Lebanon, then it is going to have to be outside intervention that helps bring peace to it, first by getting every foreign influence to stay its hand and second by aiding reconstruction. The Arab League has been trying, its efforts largely unrecognized by an uninterested West. With or without the hostages, it deserves support.

— Adrian Hamilton, commenting in The Observer (London).

A Test of Ortega's Word

The Tela accords by five Central American nations, which would disarm and disband the contras by Dec. 5, are a bold, decisive plan to bring peace to Nicaragua, but their implementation depends on the goodwill and good offices of others. It is up to [Nicaragua's President Daniel] Ortega now to prove to the world that he is being honest in his commitment to democracy.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor* • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages*

RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publishers* • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, *Circulation Director* • JUANITA I. CASPARI, *Advertising Sales Director* • KOURDT HOWELL, *Director, Information Systems*

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx: RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf Kramepuhl, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lautenbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

America Wants a Fair Share of the Military Burden

By Sam Nunn and John McCain

Senator Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, chairs the Senate Committee on Armed Services. Senator McCain, an Arizona Republican, is a member of the committee.

WASHINGTON — It is time for a new deal on global defense. The United States must strike a series of bargains in the Atlantic and the Pacific that will enable us to keep our strategic presence in those regions while forging a fairer way to distribute military responsibilities.

Since World War II, the United States has achieved its long-term strategic objectives. Under successive Republican and Democratic administrations, America and its allies have: contained Soviet expansion and begun the transition to a post-containment era; protected our access to world markets and critical raw materials; rebuilt the shattered economies and political systems of Western Europe and Japan; created a climate that has made possible throughout the world the resurgence of societies demanding representative government, democratic principles, pluralism and free market economies.

But the United States has become the victim of its own success. Because the circumstances that shaped our foreign policy and military posture in the postwar world have changed, relative economic power has shifted dramatically from America to many of our major allies. Despite this shift, we still bear a disproportionate share of the cost of mutual defense.

With this in mind, the Senate Committee on Armed Services developed a comprehensive initiative on burden sharing that was incorporated into the defense authorization bill that the Senate passed on Aug. 2. The initiative includes these provisions:

- a ceiling on the percentage of Americans among NATO troops in Europe;
- a call for Japan to strengthen its security and foreign aid programs, which also directs the president to negotiate an agreement with Japan to reimburse the United States for every dollar we spend on our forces deployed in the defense of that country;
- a directive for the president to prepare a five-year plan for U.S. military presence in South Korea, including options for partial and gradual reductions of U.S. military personnel.

The provision on NATO bears special mention. Recent reports indicate that some of our allies are considering significant reductions in active-duty manpower no matter what happens in arms control. We all know what the effect of such unilateral cuts would be. NATO's negotiating position in the talks on conventional forces in Europe would be eroded. It would undercut NATO's efforts to improve its conventional defense posture and to decrease its reliance on the threat of an early use of nuclear weapons. And the American public would raise an uproar that would resonate in Congress and raise tensions between us and our allies.

This provision tells our NATO allies: "If you cut, we are not going to be left holding the bag. We are prepared to keep our current share of NATO'S deployed forces in Europe — but no more. If you make precipitous reductions, U.S. troop levels in Europe will fall proportionately."

Some might say that the United States must show leadership, and that we should not cut our troops just because our allies cut. But we believe that if our allies begin to make significant unilateral cuts in their deployed active-duty forces in Europe without waiting for the talks on conventional forces in Europe, it tells us they are not serious about conventional defense. It tells us that they are content to rely on the NATO threat of an early first use of nuclear weapons — a threat that is gradually eroding — to deal with a large-scale Warsaw Pact attack on Western Europe.

If our NATO allies are not serious about conventional defense, then we do not need all the 325,000 American troops deployed in Western Europe. If the only function of our armed forces in Europe is to make our allies confident that we will use nuclear weapons to defend the Continent, we can make do with substantially fewer American troops there.

Our challenge in Europe is to maintain Western force levels until NATO can negotiate mutual reductions with the Warsaw Pact. Burden-sharing in Asia is very different. We must adapt the U.S. force presence to our Asian allies' new prosperity while taking into account the turmoil in China and the fanaticism of North Korea's leaders.

The Senate provisions on Japan and South Korea do not require any immediate U.S. force reductions in East Asia. But they recognize that the time has come to insist that Japan fully offset the costs of U.S. forces deployed in its defense, and to re-evaluate the roles, missions and size of our forces in South Korea.

The goal of this initiative is a stable, secure and fair balance of military commitments within the free world. We are telling our friends and allies in Western Europe, Japan and South Korea that we are willing to continue to do our fair share but that we are not prepared to carry the load for others.

We are telling American taxpayers of our determination to make the cost of America's role in maintaining global stability fair relative to what is paid by our allies.

The Washington Post.

The Soviet Economy Is Stumbling Toward Chaos

By Anders Aslund

STOCKHOLM — No threat to President Mikhail Gorbachev looks more fateful than the economic crisis. Its resemblance to the Polish quandary in the early 1980s is not limited to the sooty faces of striking workers. The roots of these two economic crises are all too similar.

Shortages that grew ever worse disrupted the Polish economy and outraged consumers. They were caused by a steadily increasing gap between supply and demand, as wages surged beyond control while it was politically impossible to let prices loose. Now the Soviet Union is facing the same dilemma. Its growing queues and widespread rationing reflect the worst shortages since Stalin. Wage ceilings have been abolished with the reform, permitting wages to rise excessively because state enterprises remain insensitive to costs and compete for scarce labor.

The reform has also allowed state enterprises the easy choice to produce expensive profitable commodities or cheap unprofitable ones. Naturally they prefer to produce less for more. With the prevailing scarcities, anything can be sold. The man in the street, on the contrary, wants more to buy. He calls for strict price controls in a vain hope to force enterprises to produce more. Alas, the result is the well-known growing gap between supply and demand. The whole economy is moving into a state of chaos, and the population is becoming thoroughly demoralized. Why work when there is nothing to buy?

At the height of the Polish crisis, ministers succeeded each other at an extraordinary rate. The flux almost brought the state administration to a halt. The many commands necessary for the running of the economy were never issued. Any action exposed a decision maker to excessive personal risk. It was more rewarding to concentrate on personal intrigues, facilitating promotions.

The current Soviet situation appears far worse. Hardly anyone can keep up even with the composition of the Soviet government. The mastodonic state administration has seen its staff reduced by a quarter while its work load has increased. So far Mr. Gorbachev has failed to purge the party apparatus. Instead he has deprived it of effective leadership, leaving the party in a state of complete confusion. The administrative chaos is a sufficient reason for a fall in production. Presumably it started last year, although it has been hidden in inflated statistics.

Polish officials may protest that their crisis erupted because of the sudden cut of vital imports from the West, but most Polish reformers think they exaggerate, and so do I. It was only an auxiliary reason. Conversely, the U.S.S.R. cannot be saved by its creditworthiness. The radical Soviet economist Nikolai Shmelyov has advocated large-scale imports of consumer goods to mitigate the shortages, but the chief Soviet planner, Yuri Maslyukov, recently retorted that "no foreign uncle will solve this problem for us." The mechanism that generates the shortages must be amended before foreign credits can do much good.

Poland had some advantages over the Soviet Union. It had a large private sector that thrived during the crisis and provided the country with bumper harvests, and Poland had no national or regional tensions worth mentioning.

But what about the Polish strikes? They were effects rather than causes of the economic crisis. Dismal standards of living were declining further, while workers were no longer afraid. The same is now true of the U.S.S.R.

Tocqueville, as well as Lenin, called such a situation revolutionary, and right they were. Soviet strikes are likely to reappear on a large scale, not least since the authorities remunerated the coal miners so nicely for their strikes in July. During the first half of this year the government claimed a loss of two million man days because of strikes.

Admittedly, the political settings are very different. The Polish unrest started from below, while the Soviet reform has been launched from above, and Mr. Gorbachev keeps up the political momentum. Still, the economic and social crises look confusingly similar, although they are probably worse in the U.S.S.R.

What can we expect? The answer is as simple as it is unpleasant. The crisis is likely to deepen until it becomes politically possible to raise prices so that the market approaches balance, and that is anathema in the current Soviet debate. General Wojciech Jaruzelski did not dare to attempt such a step without martial law in Poland. In the meantime, the Polish national income plunged by 22 percent in three years. There is hardly any reason to expect that the U.S.S.R. will do better.

The writer is director of the Stockholm Institute of Soviet and East European Economics. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Scheduled for Execution but Apparently Not Guilty

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Ronald S. Monroe is scheduled for execution by the state of Louisiana between midnight and 3 A.M. on Aug. 30. Yet persuasive new evidence, never heard by a jury, is available to show that he did not commit the crime for which he was convicted, the stabbing murder of Lenora Collins, a neighbor, on Sept. 10, 1977.

Ms. Collins's former husband, George Stinson, who was seen in the vicinity of her house on the night of her murder, later was convicted of the stabbing death of another wife, Erma Jean Lorton. Mr. Stinson also had attempted to kill his first wife, Marie Lendo Lee, in another stabbing.

There is no forensic evidence of any kind against him.

While he was under investigation in Michigan in 1980 for the murder of Ms. Lorton, Mr. Stinson told a cell mate that he had killed both Ms. Lorton and Lenora Collins. The cell mate told the Michigan police, and the Michigan police duly told the Louisiana police. But the Louisiana police did not tell defense counsel for Ronald Monroe.

Even without the new evidence, Mr. Monroe's conviction rests solely on the testimony of Ms. Collins's children, who were 11 and 12 when their mother was murdered. There is no forensic evidence of any kind against him — no murder weapon, no fingerprints, no matching bloodstains. Mr. Monroe's mother swears that he was at home asleep at the time of the murder.

In 1988, evidence turned up indicating that George Stinson had sexually abused and intimidated Theodise Collins, Lenora Collins's daughter and one of the two underage witnesses against Ronald Monroe.

The children's identification of Mr. Monroe was suspect anyway, because they gave two different descriptions of what the assailant was wearing.

Now 34, Mr. Monroe was 22 and had no record of felonious or violent behavior when he was arrested in 1977. He has been in prison for 12 years, on Death Row for nine.

He has an IQ between 73 and 77, which means that his intellectual and emotional functions are those of a 10-to-12-year-old child.

In 1980, Mr. Monroe's first counsel appears not to have pressed an aggressive defense at his trial. His present counsel contends that his original trial was tainted by "pervasive errors arising from improper jury instructions and improper prosecutorial argument" — violations that "might have been the decisive factor inducing the jury to impose a death sentence."

In 1984, a federal district court held that the Louisiana police had violated Mr. Monroe's constitutional rights by withholding from his defense the information about George Stinson's confession to his cell mate in Michigan — a confession, the court said, tending to show that Mr. Monroe was innocent.

In 1988, a few days before Ronald Monroe was scheduled to be executed, the Louisiana Pardons Board, after extensive questioning of Mr. Monroe and Theodise Collins, recommended that Governor Charles (Buddy) Roemer commute the death sentence. The governor did not act, but the Louisiana Supreme Court stayed the death sentence, then stayed another that was set for December 1988.

Nevertheless, Ronald S. Monroe is scheduled for execution by the State of Louisiana between midnight and 3 A.M. on Aug. 30.

The U.S. Supreme Court, with its new emphasis on expediting executions, even of the mentally retarded and those who were children at the time of their crimes, has twice refused to review the case.

The federal district court that held Mr. Monroe's constitutional rights to have been violated did not explicitly order a new trial, so Louisiana has not provided one.

Governor Roemer still has not acted. On July 11, without prior notice to Mr. Monroe or to his counsel, a third execution date was set for Aug. 30. On July 26, in criminal district court in the Parish of Orleans, an application for "post-conviction relief" was denied.

Some who believe in the death penalty argue that the occasional mistaken execution of an innocent person is the necessary price to be paid for law and order. Even they do not argue, however, that people should be electrocuted or gassed in spite of specific and substantial doubt about their guilt. Yet, Ronald S. Monroe is scheduled to be executed by the state of Louisiana between midnight and 3 A.M. on Aug. 30.

The New York Times.

Aid Abets Atrocities In Somalia

By Holly Burkhalter

WASHINGTON — As China's experience shows, a government which crushes its people in view of the world's television cameras will pay the price in international revulsion. The government of Somalia took no chances. It barred journalists.

Despite a ban on visas for Western reporters and a prohibition on local journalists' use of telexes, the authorities have been unable to silence reports of wholesale atrocities by government troops in Mogadishu, the capital.

The crisis has its roots in two decades of repression by the one-party dictatorship of Mohammed Siad Barre. Human rights groups have long been concerned about political imprisonment, torture, polinical killings and discrimination against the largest minority, the Isaaks.

Human rights conditions deteriorated drastically in May last year when war broke out between the Somali National Movement, an opposition force in the north, and government forces. The government responded with savage counterinsurgency tactics. Soldiers slaughtered hundreds of civilians. Hundreds more were swept into jails on unsubstantiated suspicions of sympathy for the movement.

The pastoral economy was destroyed by deliberate destruction of water tanks, poisoning of wells and killing of livestock. Extensive bombardment of the north destroyed major cities. Within a few months some 450,000 Somalis fled to the desert of Ethiopia. Another 600,000 were displaced within Somalia.

Despite government denials, the war continued. Human rights groups have received reports of army massacres of civilians late last year.

In response to international pressure, particularly from the U.S. Congress, which cut Somalia's generous foreign aid allotment, the Somali government tried to show that it had made human rights improvements.

By early this year several hundred prisoners had been released. "Reconciliation" commissions were established, supposedly to address the civil war, although no effort was made to investigate and prevent abuses by the military, police and security agencies.

On July 14, in an attempt to disrupt protests against the jailing of four religious leaders the previous day, troops fired indiscriminately on civilians as they left mosques after prayers. When some civilians seized weapons and fired back, widespread fighting broke out. The death toll is estimated at 450, and thousands were injured.

In the days that followed, the army took over Mogadishu. A curfew was announced and some 2,000 people were arrested in house-to-house searches. Homes were looted by the soldiers and women were raped. On July 16 a group of 46 men of Isaak origin reportedly were massacred. The next day, summary military courts began sentencing men in trials completely lacking in due process. A number were immediately executed.

The Bush administration's response has been to try to shore up the faltering regime. Within a week of the mid-July massacres, the State Department asked Congress, which is holding up Somalia's aid, to grant $20 million to President Siad Barre.

Bilateral aid from the United States, Italy and other donors is essential to keep the International Monetary Fund and private banks lending to Somalia. The multinational development banks have also played a critical role in keeping the regime afloat. Last month the World Bank granted Somalia a $70 million loan, and the African Development Bank is supplying an additional $25 million as part of an "agricultural stabilization" package.

Somalia's foreign allies and the international banks should rethink their strategy of providing the aid that Mr. Siad Barre desperately needs to remain in power. As Somalia's principal supporters, the United States and Italy should immediately condition assistance on an end to gross human rights abuses and on an opening of the political system to permit dissent.

The World Bank, the IMF and the African Development Bank should seriously examine the economic destruction that the regime's war against its own people has produced, and realize that significant economic progress is unimaginable under the present despotism. Additional lending should be conditioned on a political settlement of the war, a government commitment to rebuild the north and human rights guarantees to persuade half a million Isaak refugees to return.

The writer is director of the Washington office of Human Rights Watch. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Safe in England

PARIS — The *Herald* says in an editorial: "The High Court of Justice in its wisdom has decided that Mr. Boulanger, Mr. Henri Rochefort and Comte Dillon are guilty of a choice assortment of offenses. In accordance with this finding, the General, the Marquis and the Count are sentenced to confinement for life in a fortress somewhere outside of France, but on French territory. This sentence will have no immediate effect on the three gentlemen in question as the idea of demanding their extradition from England will of course not be entertained for the moment. The French government well knows that whenever political and criminal charges are mixed up together, England invariably refuses to consider the latter."

1914: Japan to Declare?

LONDON — News that Japan has declared war on Germany is expected in London and the declaration will very probably be made today [Aug. 14]. Japan, bound to Great Britain by a formal treaty, has already allowed the probability of her intervention to be foreseen by refusing to proclaim her neutrality. She will probably signalize her entry into the lists not only by an action at Kiao-Chow, but also by operations of her fleet against the German Far-Eastern squadron.

1939: Germans Protest

BERLIN — A chorus of indignant protest roared over Germany today [Aug. 14] against foreign suggestions that last weekend's conversations between Count Galeazzo Ciano and Adolf Hitler indicated weakening of Italian support of axis policy. It was regarded as significant that a place of honor in all German newspapers was given to dispatches from Rome protesting that "Danzig is as much an Italian as it is a German problem." German participants in the talks have not yet returned to Berlin.

OPINION

Heavy Bills Are Starting To Arrive

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — Those clanking sounds in the background in Washington these days are the sounds of heavy bills coming due. They are not just ordinary, big bills of the kind considered routine in Washington, those legendary billions squirreled here and there. Measured by any standard, these are historic bills. Collectively they amount to trillions of dollars.

To bail out the savings and loan industry, Americans will shell out an estimated $300 billion, with final payment not completed until the year 2020. Then there are the other billions — hundreds, in all likelihood — that will go for such things as cleaning up deteriorating U.S. nuclear plants and installations, bailing out the debris left from the Department of Housing and Urban Development scandal, the Pentagon procurement scandal and other assorted disasters.

Nor is that all. Additional billions will be needed to clean up the environment and make it safe, to assure an adequate health care system, to fight the war on drugs and to go to Mars, which George Bush proposes and which would cost about $400 billion alone.

Then there are inescapable costs of dealing with more mundane, but vital, problems. As David S. Broder commented in "Paying the Transport Bill Is Going to Tax America" *(Opinion, Aug. 10)*, America's state governors focused during their meeting this month in Chicago on the need for vast sums of public money to be spent to repair and modernize infrastructure — highways, bridges, dams; and air, rail, water and sewage systems in serious need of attention. Addressing only the transportation aspect of the infrastructure, he quotes the governors' task-force report as saying it will cost from $1 trillion to $3 trillion "to bring America's transportation infrastructure into reasonable condition within the next 20 years."

Those are not typos. The transportation bill alone runs into trillions.

All of these bills are the price of neglect by political leaders and by people unwilling to pay the price for improvement. But the greatest bill has yet to be presented, despite its mounting costs to the nation. It involves urban violence and the disintegration of the poorest sections of cities. Two recent news stories gave a realistic glimpse of what amounts to a near total breakdown of society. The first, in The New York Times, described a violent weekend incident.

On the first Saturday in August, with the temperature in the mid-90s, a public pool in upper Manhattan was jammed as usual, and as usual there was trouble. About 3 P.M., a lifeguard told a group of men standing near the deep end that that area had to be closed and that they must move. When they refused, the police were called to escort them out.

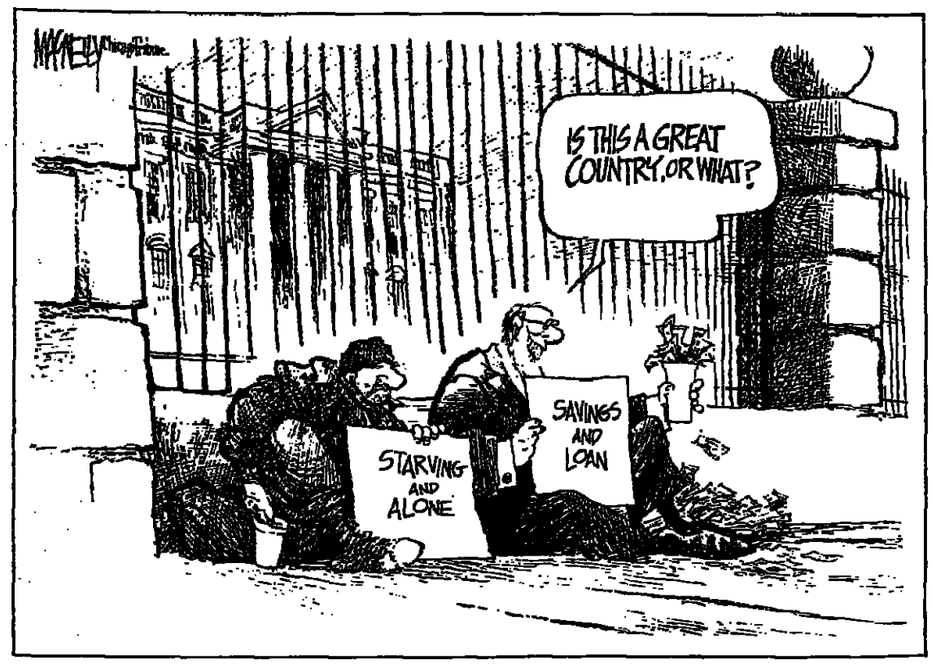
Two hours later, one of the men returned. He slipped inside a hole in the surrounding wire fence and began shooting wildly with a handgun toward the lifeguard. At least eight shots were fired. Two of them hit the lifeguard in the leg as he dived into the pool, and three others struck bathers. A 20-year-old man was shot in the right thigh, and a boy, 13, was shot in the left arm. A girl, 13, was shot in the head, and was admitted to the hospital in critical condition. The Times quoted her brother and sister as saying they had been told she was "brain dead."

While the spray of bullets in the midst of a summer day was unusual, the police said violence at the pool was not. It is a scene of constant fights between rival gangs with knives and bottles who stake out part of the pool as their territory. With slight provocation, or none, they pick fights with members of other gangs or anyone who dares to move near them.

The second tale of violence appeared in The Washington Post. "4 Die in Morning of Violence Here," the headline informed readers last Wednesday. The article recounted the grisly statistics of the "toll": The homicides, including a boy, 16, who died in his grandmother's arms after being shot in the head, brought the number in Washington this year to 269, or 78 more than this time last year. In the next day, two more people were killed.

Every urban center in America suffers under these conditions, which are becoming worse. The cost of years of social neglect and indifference is rising, and this greatest of unpaid bills will involve something far more precious than dollars. Its cost is nothing less than repairing incalculable damage to human lives and restoring the basic civility and mutual trust upon which American society must depend if it is to survive.

The Washington Post.



Uncluttered Days Full of Memories

By Ellen Goodman

CASCO BAY, Maine — Visitors have flown in this morning. We are awakened by the noises of two of these transients, seagulls tap-dancing on the roof of the cottage.

When their dance is over, they scream their self-satisfaction and leave to cruise the rest of the cove. I get up slowly, crawl down the length of the bed alcove and reach for the shorts and T-shirt that hang on the wall pegs. I fall into them like an old familiar chair. They have been waiting for me since last summer and the summer before.

There is one style up here: Maine. It only changes with the weather. There is nothing to mix or match. The shoes are relics of earlier musseling ventures on the rocks. The one appropriate accessory is an old baseball cap that is unquestionably a fashion "don't."

We come here to slow up and pare down. There are no travel guides and Triptiks and express checks in our summer plans. We choose to rid ourselves of clutter for a while, to slough off the chores and obligations, the people and things that must be dealt with, the choices and decisions that confront us with their urgency. We want to get life down to a four-room cottage on an island. To simplify.

Wasn't that what Thorean wrote when he built his home at Walden Pond? I look up his words in the tattered book on the shelf. "Our life is frittered away by detail. ... Simplify, simplify." His retreat from "details" opened the spaces of his life. And so does ours.

MEANWHILE

Our vacation is defined in part by what we do not have. These are things that the island does not have: a traffic light, a movie theater, a burglar alarm, a bank machine, a Benetton. These are the things that the cottage does not have: bedroom doors, panty hose, cloth napkins, neckties, videotapes.

We are not roughing it by Walden standards. There is electricity and running water in the cottage; a shower of sorts is rigged up to the tub. One of the staples of our diet is lobster, the luxurious shedders and hardshells from our neighbor's traps. And this year we improved the kitchen with a newfangled addition: a plastic trash can.

But here we have happily limited our options the way we limit the items on our dinner menu. We cannot dash out for tacos or frozen yogurt. We can't debate the allure of sushi or pesto sauce. Indeed we chuckle over the Gourmet magazine recipes that call for arugula.

We are just a boat ride away from the mall culture of mainland America. But the waters form a protective barrier against consuming. The loss of access, the downsizing of our home, our community, our lives, defines this time out. Simplify. Simplify.

A few weeks ago, a friend who has been a Moscow correspondent told me what she will miss about her family's time in that capital: the absence of choices. After all her letters describing the shortages and hassles, I laughed. But I understood. There was no consuming to be done, no lawn to be mowed, no extra rooms to be cared for, no lessons to be chauffeured. For a Western family, this temporary less can feel like more. More time. More togetherness.

Up here, I wonder how many American lives, freer and richer, are frittered away by detail. The extra rooms that demand cleaning, the lawns that demand attention. How many family lives are scattered over aisles and miles of choices that become demanding necessities. Places to get to, prices to pay, things to want. How much easier it seems in our four-room cottage to live smaller.

Is this summer talk? Island life is not easier for the teen-agers who take a boat to school or for those who get sick on a winter's night. The pace of our life here has as much to do with leaving work as with leaving the malls and the makeup.

But these are the days we store up. Days when there are mackerel in the cove and raspberries on the bushes and hours in the hammock. They will stay there all winter, permanently hanging in our minds like old clothes on the wooden pegs, carrying another image of life, another message. Simplify. Simplify.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Atom Bombs on Japan

In response to "Did the United States Need to Drop the Bomb on Japan? Evidently Not" (Opinion, Aug. 4):

As one who was preparing to participate in an invasion of Japan, I was greatly relieved not to have to.

What led Japan to surrender unconditionally was probably a combination of things, among them the Soviet Union's last-minute entry into the war in the Pacific, which in turn put pressure on the Americans to end it quickly. The dropping of the atomic bombs certainly contributed to the Japanese decision.

President Harry Truman's primary responsibility was to end the war victoriously and as quickly as possible with minimum American casualties. Today we can safely play at being wiser.

Mr. Truman had to shock the Japanese into sanity. All things considered, his decision was correct.

LUKE LEVY.
Paris.

Even if the recently found U.S. intelligence study is given full credence, it will never be certain Japan was going to surrender without the bomb being dropped.

Also, what some critics have condemned as the unnecessary use of a "barbarous" weapon served a larger purpose. It demonstrated to an expansionist Soviet Union that, if required, the United States would use the atomic bomb. This assured the efficacy of strategic deterrence and thus the security of Western Europe in the postwar decades.

ROBERT McGEEHAN.
Oxford, England.

... and Wise Policies

As an American veteran of the war in the Pacific and the occupation of Japan, I was deeply moved by Takashi Atoda's generous-spirited article *("America Won a Moral Victory in the War," Opinion, Aug. 4)* recalling that Americans are something other than greedy, materialistic mercantilists.

Americans can be proud of the wise policies followed by the United States after World War II, policies so successful that today America finds itself disadvantaged in part because of them. Rarely, if ever, has a victorious power so largely equated its self-interest with the freedom and prosperity not only of its allies but also of its former enemies.

During the fighting in the Pacific there was mutual hatred. No quarter was asked or given. Indeed, the Japanese, fighting fanatically, according to their fierce traditions and religious nationalism, did not permit mercy to be shown to themselves or others. However, once we knew the Japanese as individuals, it was impossible to hate them. We could only feel sorry for the miserable plight to which they had been led.

Credit should be given to that intellectual shogun General Douglas MacArthur, who, whatever his faults, understood the Japanese and was largely responsible for an exceptionally merciful and successful occupation. Plandits also are due to Harry Truman, who resisted strong but shortsighted pressures for revenge.

I hope there are enough people like Takashi Atoda in Japan and America today to bridge our current difficulties. Above all, neither Americans nor Japanese should believe too strongly in their respective national myths.

ERWIN GEIGER.
Paris.

Should America Retaliate?

George F. Will *("... but the United States Must Punish the Terrorists," Opinion, Aug. 5)* and some others who have commented on the kidnapping of Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid and the brutal murder of Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins contend that U.S. military action would deter terrorist groups from future attacks and restore respect for the United States in the Middle East.

The bombardment of Lebanese villages by the battleship New Jersey seemed to have the opposite effect, as did the CIA-encouraged car bombing directed against a Hezbollah leader. As for the much ballyhooed air strikes against Libya in 1986, 18 anti-American terrorist incidents took place in the three months following the raids, compared with 15 during the three and a half months preceding them.

Respect for America in the Middle East would follow if Washington put irresistible pressure on Israel to negotiate a just settlement of the Palestine problem.

I suspect that Israel saw the abduction as a no-lose gamble. Either the Israelis would be hailed as heroes if the hostages were released, or the murder of hostages would reinforce American prejudice in favor of Israel.

ROBERT M. KELLEY.
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

If the Bush administration does not act with force, there is an endless road of abductions and kidnappings ahead.

DIRK J. LANINGA.
Groningen, Netherlands.

Aramaic's Lively Branch

While Faraj Farajallah and Harvey A. Chesterman are correct in pointing out that Aramaic survives in the Maronite liturgy and in modern Hebrew *(Letters, Aug. 3)*, both neglect to clarify — as does Alan Cowell in "Aramaic's Slow Death" *(Postcard, July 19)* — the distinction between the Western dialect of this venerable ancient tongue, to which they are all referring, and the Eastern form.

The latter is still the first language of several score Christian villages in northern Iraq, eastern Syria and southeastern Turkey — more than 100,000 speakers in all, plus thousands more of recent émigrés to Mosul, in Iraq, and to Baghdad. It also is the liturgical language, both written and spoken, of the Chaldean Catholic Church and its smaller parent body the Assyrian (Nestorian) Church of the East. Any reports of death in this branch of the family are decidedly premature.

ROBERT BRENTON BETTS.
Cairo.

Not So Dastardly, Really

Several weeks ago Rex Morgan, M.D., was struck by a hit-and-run driver. I was that driver. I tried but failed to rid your comics page of a boring, insufferable goodie.

CARL F. NIELSEN.
Geneva.

'Most of the luxuries, and many of the so-called comforts, of life are not only not indispensable, but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind.'

— Henry David Thoreau.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Missing someone back in the States?

Family, friends and business associates in the U.S. are so easy to reach with the AT&T Card.

No coins are needed, since all your calls are automatically billed to your VISA® or MasterCard® account. And you'll get an itemized monthly statement.

To apply, all you need is a valid U.S. Passport, and a valid VISA® or MasterCard®*

Just call one of the **24-hour toll-free**** numbers below for your application, and ask for extension 174:

Belgium 11 7658
Denmark 0434 0268
France 19*05 90 21 27**
Italy 1678 74 090
Netherlands 06*022 0062**
Sweden 020 795 616
Switzerland 046 05 3060
United Kingdom 0800 89 1132
West Germany 01 30 98 69

From other countries, write to:
AT&T International Information Center
P.O. Box 619475
D.F.W. Airport, Texas 75261-9990
USA

*Must be issued by a U.S. bank.
**Some countries may charge a nominal fee as part of toll-free service.
***Await second dial tone.

AT&T

U.S. Counsels PLO, in Talks, To Drop Belligerent Attitude

Reuters

TUNIS — The United States told the Palestine Liberation Organization on Monday that it must abandon its belligerence of the past.

"We made clear our conviction that the Palestinians must respond to the challenge of building a new peace, not continuing an old conflict," Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, said after a two-and-a-half-hour meeting.

Washington requested the meeting with PLO officials after a congress of El Fatah, the largest group within the PLO, recommended that the movement should "intensify and escalate armed action and all forms of struggle."

The U.S. State Department said that last week's statement by El Fatah, which is led by the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, was unhelpful and raised questions about its desire for peace with Israel.

The head of the PLO team at Monday's talks, Yasser Abed Rabbo of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, did not refer to the question of armed action in a statement he issued on the meeting, and he declined to answer questions.

Mr. Pelletreau, head of the U.S. team at the talks, held in the Tunis suburb of Carthage, said that most of the session, the fourth since a PLO-American dialogue began in December, had been devoted to ways to get the Middle Eastern peace process moving.

"We are suggesting that the next, but not the last, milestone on that road is an election in the occupied territories," he said in a prepared statement.

Such an election could begin a political negotiating process that would lead to "a comprehensive solution," he said.

Mr. Pelletreau said that elections must be acceptable to both the Israelis and the Palestinians. He did not specify a proposal by the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, which would allow the elected Palestinians to negotiate the future status of the territories.

Mr. Abed Rabbo rejected elections as the basis for a settlement, saying that peace could come only through an Israeli withdrawal and self-determination for the Palestinian people, a code phrase for an independent Palestinian state.

"The Shamir plan is unsuitable for progress toward the peace process and does not amount to an opportunity to start the process," he said. "On the contrary, this plan puts an end to opportunities to achieve peace in the Middle East."

The PLO's position is that it will endorse elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip only after an Israeli withdrawal, under United Nations supervision and as part of a detailed timetable leading to an independent Palestinian state.

Mr. Abed Rabbo repeated that the PLO wanted peace through an international conference on the Middle East. The United States prefers direct talks between Israelis and Palestinians.

■ Tax Collectors Wounded

The Israeli Army said Monday that four tax collectors were injured when a Molotov cocktail smashed through the windshield of their car as they were driving through the West Bank city of Ramallah, The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

Two firebombs were thrown at the Israelis, who collect taxes from Palestinians for the military government in the occupied territories, income tax officials said.

Tax collection has been one of the hardest fought areas of conflict between Palestinians and the Israeli authorities since the uprising began.

Palestinians have resisted paying taxes to Israel since, to them, the taxes are a potent symbol of occupation. At the same time, Israel has aggressively tried to collect every penny owed and has refused to provide auto license plates, travel permits or other fundamental government services to any Palestinian whose tax payments are not up to date.

In Beirut, The Lull Was Brief

Rush for Food — Then More Shells

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Beirut residents dived for cover again Monday after a brief unexplained pause in artillery battles gave them a chance to gulp fresh air, restock underground shelters or hastily bury their dead.

The police said three persons were killed and 12 wounded in the new shelling duels. Monday's casualties raised the overall toll compiled by the police to 736 killed and 1,896 wounded since fighting erupted March 8.

A highway from the city was jammed with cars as thousands from Muslim West Beirut used the lull to flee to safety in the south. Nearly half of Beirut's 1.5 million people have now fled.

In the besieged Christian enclave the rubble-strewn streets of East Beirut were also clogged with traffic when the pause in shelling sent people rushing from underground shelters for food and water.

Then it started again.

Streets emptied in minutes.

The smoke of exploding shells rose from the suburb of Baabda, where the presidential palace used by the Christian leader, Major-General Michel Aoun, lies in near ruins, and from hills above.

General Aoun said Monday in an interview from Beirut with the Luxembourg-based RTL radio that he no longer sought a cease-fire.

"We must make Syria leave Lebanon by force," General Aoun said. "A cease-fire is not a national objective."

The International Committee of the Red Cross said from Geneva that it had appealed for a "humanitarian truce" so that doctors could tend wounded and civilians restock food supplies.

Belgium urged France to organize a European Community peace initiative. France, which currently presides over the EC ministerial meetings, launched its own efforts on Saturday to stop the fighting.

The U.S. State Department sharply condemned Syria and its allies Monday for the eruption of the ground fighting.

"This represents an irresponsible escalation of the violence," a U.S. spokesman said. "Syria and its allies should refrain from any further escalation and accept immediately international and Arab League calls for a cease-fire."

In Beirut, people were jammed in the corridors of a 12-story building that was hit nine times since Thursday.

One of them, Um Waleej, told what happened to her family.

"My son Waleej and my daughter Fatima ran to a shelter in another building," she said. "Shells fell near them and Waleej died instantly. Fatima ran back home to tell us what happened and another shell struck our apartment. She died. My husband was blinded and my other son lost his leg."

All the people in the building and much of West Beirut are living on a diet of rice and potatoes.

(Reuters, AP)

Frederic Neema/Reuters

Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria, right, escorting his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, upon his arrival in Damascus on Monday. Mr. Velayati is to meet President Hafez Assad for talks likely to focus on fighting in Lebanon and the Western hostages there.

HOSTAGE: *Khamenei Rejects Any Talks With U.S.*

(Continued from page 1)

ington's terms for a dialogue with Tehran were "ridiculous."

The Iranian cleric, chosen as Iran's spiritual leader following the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in June, had been considered a member of what foreign analysts call a relatively pragmatic group, loyal to Mr. Rafsanjani, within the Tehran leadership.

Mr. Khamenei's comments, however, seem to align him with a hard-line faction that apparently is gaining support.

Iran, he said, would never "extend a humiliating hand to America." Only hours earlier, the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, said in a commentary that Iran was "ready to use its maximum influence for the release of all hostages" if the United States freed Iranian assets frozen a decade ago.

Mr. Khamenei's statement seemed to align him with Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, who opposes dealings with the United States.

The interior minister is believed to exert critical influence over the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, a Shiite Muslim group believed to be an umbrella organization for the various groups holding most of the Western hostages.

The newest crisis over the hostages erupted on July 28 when Israeli commandos abducted a Hezbollah leader, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid. Hezbollah then said it executed an American hostage, Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, in retaliation.

In the international outcry following Hezbollah's release of a video tape showing what they said was Colonel Higgins's body hanging from a makeshift gallows, Mr. Rafsanjani said there could be "reasonable, prudent solutions" to the hostage crisis. His words were taken as a sign of a possible new flexibility from the so-called pragmatic faction keen to enlist Western support and technology to rebuild Iran after its eight-year war with Iraq.

But since then, Iranian leaders have shown widening divisions over future policy toward the United States.

A Western diplomat in Damascus said the situation was further clouded by divisions "within Hezbollah itself and uncertainty over the extent of Iran's influence on Hezbollah."

BOTHA: *South Africa's President Says He's Quitting*

(Continued from page 1)

seemed to be a mixture of sadness and bitterness at ending 43 years of government service and 53 years of party activism under acrimonious circumstances.

Mr. Botha said, "It is evident to me that after all these years of my best efforts for the National Party and for the government of this country, as well as the security of our country, I am being ignored by ministers serving in my cabinet."

Since he suffered a stroke on Jan. 18 and resigned two weeks later as party leader, Mr. Botha has become increasingly enstranged from the organization through whose ranks he rose to become prime minister in 1978 and president in 1984, when the constitution was rewritten to combine the functions of head of state and head of government.

Since then, he has concentrated power in the office that one biographer calls an "imperial presidency" — and has gradually alienated many members of his government.

Referring to guidelines governing travel abroad by ministers, Mr. Botha said that to ignore them was "to play with the highest interests of the country."

He said he had written a letter to Mr. de Klerk on June 2 in which he said, "I am informed of policy statements that completely ignore the state president. I am also informed of proposed foreign visits by you without complying with the prescribed rules," an apparent reference to trips that Mr. de Klerk subsequently made to Europe and Mozambique.

In a joint broadcast on state-run television — twice as long as the president's address — Mr. de Klerk and Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said that the president's "memory is sometimes at fault," and insisted that they had kept him informed of their plans to meet with Mr. Kaunda.

The relationship between President Botha and Mr. de Klerk has been uneasy since Feb. 2, when, two weeks after having a mild stroke, Mr. Botha abruptly resigned as leader of the party, whose parliamentary caucus elected Mr. de Klerk as leader over the president's known choice, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis.

Mr. de Klerk quickly consolidated his support in the caucus, leading almost immediately to a clash with Mr. Botha over the date of the parliamentary election that would determine when Mr. Botha would stand down as president.

In China's Shadows, Whispers of Dissent

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Only when the sun goes down do they dare to congregate, and even then they speak in hushed voices as they discuss their plans to develop an underground movement for greater democracy.

Now there are no loudspeakers, printing presses, or financial contributions, as there were in the flowering days of May. Only seven men remain of the hundreds of people who were active in a workers' union that pressed for greater democracy.

They meet secretly, in considerable danger, and scribble their appeals for change on crackly, cheap pieces of paper and wait until twilight before they furtively paste up the messages on lampposts and signboards. They almost never say the name of their organization, the Workers' Autonomous Union, in public.

"You don't understand what it's like to live here in China," the union member said to a visitor. "Why do we keep pushing for democracy, even when we risk arrests? We are furious and frustrated. The Communist Party and the government is so corrupt, and yet it controls us all so completely. The officials skim off the country's money and there's hardly anything left for the workers."

The group decided, after much discussion, to contact a foreign reporter to tell the world that their struggle was continuing, and to solicit assistance from foreigners, especially people on Taiwan.

So far, the union's activities have been scarcely noticeable in Beijing.

The union spokesman disclaimed any involvement in periodic attacks by snipers against the soldiers who patrol the streets in Beijing, still under martial law.

"Do foreigners know what happened?" the spokesman asked. Then, he abruptly proceeded to describe how he saw a young woman and two men killed just south of Tiananmen Square in the early hours of June 4, when the army suppressed the movement.

"We are still continuing our fight for democracy," said the spokesman. "There is no democracy in China. We have so little choice in our lives here. The government and the party decide where we work, where we live, how many children we can have, and when."

They discuss democracy among their close friends, but not a word with fellow workers. The spokesman refused to divulge even the regularity of their gatherings, let alone the location.

Each of them has been writing essays on democracy and posting them in alleyways, residential lanes, and occasionally on major streets throughout the city. At their meetings, they debate how to spread their message. At times, they despair that their voice will not be heard.

While martial law and the current political atmosphere have severely hampered their activities, they believe that the repression may not be as severe as they had anticipated two months ago.

"I went to Tiananmen Square many times," the union member said. "I gave many speeches and I must have been filmed many times, but they haven't arrested me, have they?"

Some workers, he noted, had only been detained for interrogation, particularly about leaders of the union, and then released.

The group believes that there have been about 40 arrests and detentions of members belonging to their unofficial, loosely formed union that had begun to expand its city network during May.

The number, however, may be wrong because they have not been able to contact many colleagues. Some may have been arrested secretly, and some of those whom they think were arrested may actually be in hiding.

Many workers and intellectuals who had been outspoken during the May protests have been frightened about being jailed or dismissed from their jobs if their role in the demonstrations were discovered. The government has announced the execution of 12 people so far in connection with the turmoil, and nearly all of them have been workers.

Few additional court sentences have been announced since then, but the television images of people being sentenced to death still chill many workers.

"Many people are afraid to come out, but we know they support us," the worker said.

CHINA: *Indoctrination Courses*

(Continued from page 1)

deadline of a death threat to them, Reuters reported Monday from Beijing.

Japanese businessmen in the Chinese capital have been advised to send their families home and increase security after the threat to kill two Japanese a month beginning Tuesday unless they stopped their "economic invasion of China."

A group calling itself the Glory Through Dare-to-Die Command sent letters in July to the Japan Air Lines office in Beijing, two Japanese consulates and at least two companies in Shanghai, officials have said.

The letters accused Japan of colluding with Chinese leaders and were widely believed to be an attempt to inflict economic damage on China in retaliation for the June crackdown on students.

"The Japanese Embassy has had to take it seriously," a Japanese official in Beijing said. "The business community is taking it very seriously."

Of some 3,000 Japanese diplomats, businessmen and their families resident in Beijing before June 4, only about 720 remain, said a Japan External Trade Organization official.

Japan's exports to China fell in July for the second consecutive month, dropping 10.3 percent to $742.9 million from the same month a year ago.

■ U.S. Dependents Return

Family members of the U.S. Embassy staff in Beijing began returning Monday, more than two months after their diplomatic housing compound came under army fire and they were forced to leave the country, United Press International reported..

French Curb 218-Kph Visit

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A West German tourist last weekend racked up France's 1989 highway speed record, 218 kilometers per hour (135 miles per hour) on a road with a 110-kph limit, police said Monday.

The driver, whose Porsche was caught in a radar trap near Arles, was allowed to continue to his vacation destination but has been otherwise barred from driving in France.

Trawler Nets a Submarine

Agence France-Presse

TROMSO, Norway — A submarine, snarled in the nets of a Norwegian trawler, freed itself before it could be identified, the Norwegian NTB news agency reported Sunday.

DRUGS: *City Dwellers Saying No*

(Continued from page 1)

whole thing, but they cannot do it alone."

The police have welcomed much of the new resident militancy.

In many cases, officers have helped train anti-drug citizen groups and have informed them of what they can and cannot legally do.

The police have also created special programs, like Drugbusters, to solicit citizen tips and descriptions of neighborhood drug operations.

"I think it has been effective," Dennis Ostermann, a community affairs police officer, said of the East Village effort. "I'd say 14th Street has improved 1,000 percent."

Yet some issues still arise whenever civilians take to the streets to enforce the law.

The police and the Guardian Angels, for example, have long had an antagonistic relationship, even though both say they are trying to rid the city of drugs.

Members of the Angels were frequently arrested and charged with harassing and assaulting people whom the group suspected to be drug dealers.

And there have been more serious examples.

Last year, a Long Island grandfather fired his 12-gauge shotgun at a cluster of people he said he thought had been selling drugs in his neighborhood, wounding a 30-year-old woman.

Norman Siegel, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, is both concerned and encouraged by the apparent rise in the number of New Yorkers challenging the drug trade.

"We have to channel the energy of the people who are frustrated and make the system work," he said, cautioning that he did not mean that citizens should take the law into their own hands.

Two days after he put up his signs, Mr. Ombu said, housing project residents supplied him with many names and addresses of people they believed were pushers.

He posted them outside the entrance, he said, and was immediately threatened by a dealer.

But "I can't stop what I'm doing," he said.

■ A Priority Issue

Three-fourths of American teenagers and nearly half of all adults are ready to volunteer time to drug prevention programs, education and treatment, and 9 in 10 Americans want tougher anti-drug laws, a Gallup Poll showed Monday, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The survey showed that drug abuse was listed by 32 percent of teen-agers as the most important problem facing the country, ahead of fear of war, 14 percent; economic issues, 13 percent; environment and pollution, 7 percent; AIDS, 5 percent, and crime, 3 percent.

"A record number of Americans cite the drug crisis as the nation's top problem, replacing the 'guns and butter' issues of international tensions and economic worries," said George Gallup.

"In the 50 years that the U.S. public has been asked to name the most important problem facing the nation, it is virtually unprecedented for any social issue to appear at the top of the list."

POLAND: *A Resignation Offer*

(Continued from page 1)

into a grand coalition with the Communists.

General Kiszczak's efforts ran into a major hurdle on Monday, after Mr. Walesa issued a formal appeal for parliamentary deputies of the Peasants' Party and the small Democratic Party to switch their allegiance from the Communists and support a Solidarity-led cabinet.

In his statement, General Kiszczak said that "the most recent proposals of Lech Walesa about the creation of a coalition of Solidarity with the Peasants and Democrats complicated and prolonged the process of creating a government."

He went on: "They mean, however, that Lech Walesa in a very fundamental way has altered his previously negative and in the the past dismissive attitude toward cooperation with the Peasants and Democrats."

He added: "These facts allow me to perceive new chances for the formation of a grand coalition government."

The Peasants' Party, close allies of the Communists since the 1940s, have been deeply split since the national elections in June, in which their candidates suffered from their close association with the detested Communists.

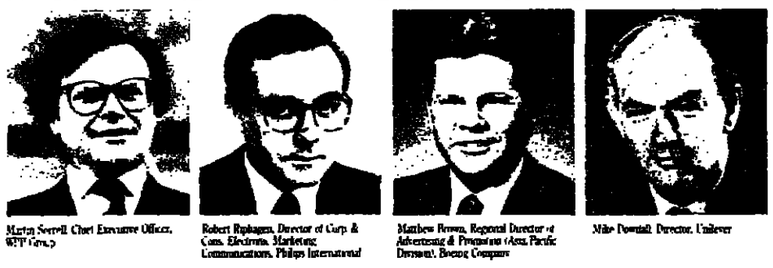
■ Anxiety in Moscow

The Pravda article on Mr. Walesa, a dispatch filed by a Tass correspondent from Warsaw, warned that Mr. Walesa's actions were "against the principles of parliamentary democracy" and "could lead to a prolonged political crisis" in Poland, The Washington Post reported.

"The opposition has changed its strategy and has taken the course of an immediate seizure of power," the Pravda article said..

Pravda said that the deteriorating Polish economy — including soaring inflation rates for food and other necessities — demanded a coalition with all political forces.

Be there when the big names in business meet



Martin Sorrell, Chief Executive Officer, WPP Group

Robert Riphagen, Director of Corp. & Com. Electronic Marketing Communications, Philips International

Matthew Brown, Regional Director of Advertising & Promotion (Asia Pacific Division), Boeing Company

Mike Dowdall, Director, Unilever

Mustapha Assad (Publi-Graphics) • Matthew Brown (Boeing) • Barry Day (Lintas: Worldwide) • Talal Dhulaymi (TMI Advertising) • Mike Dowdall (Unilever) • Edward Heath MP • Soo-Jin Lee (American Express) • Harry Reid (Ogilvy & Mather) • Michel Reinarz (Nestle) • Robert Riphagen (Philips) • Andres Soriano III (San Miguel) • Martin Sorrell (WPP) • Robin Wight (WCRS) and many, many more eminent speakers.

And maximise your company's profile in tomorrow's markets

MANILA '89
BUSINESS WITHOUT BARRIERS
PROMOTING BUSINESS THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS
Manila, 23-28 October 1989

If your company is international, or would like to be, you know that success on a global scale is dependent on understanding local markets. Manila '89 will help you choose the right growth markets for your products or services and show you how to maximise your global sales potential through better strategic planning and more effective communications.

Manila '89's programme will:

★ focus on political and economic trends that you should know about when planning your marketing strategy
★ spotlight the emerging markets that are right for your products or services
★ identify new markets which are opening their doors to your business
★ assess when promotion through a local agency is the right message
★ examine those communications approaches which work best in emerging markets

Manila '89 will also provide the perfect opportunity for you to extend your own network of international business and government contacts who can assist you with valuable information and introductions.

Don't miss out on this exciting international business and communications event.

Manila '89 — Your chance to meet the big names in business and let them meet you.

Manila '89 Priority Information Request Form IHT/E07

YES Please send me a full Congress brochure.

Name ..... Position .....

Company ..... Address .....

....

Tel ..... Telex ..... Fax .....

Please return this form to: Manila '89 Secretariat, c/o Conference Associates, Congress House, 55 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 7RE, UK.
Or contact Pam Roco-Maas immediately on:
Tel: (London) 930-8411 Tx: 8814201 TRIMED G Fax: (London) 930-0980

Fortune International. Your gateway to business with the USSR, India, Eastern Europe and developing countries.

Fortune International, the fastest growing Indian Trading House has offices and associates at various business capitals of the world. Engaged in trading, manufacturing, exporting and importing a wide range of products covering pharmaceutical and food processing machinery, textiles, automobile parts, leather goods, chemicals, rubber goods and allied products.

We invite you to profitably trade with Eastern countries, sharing our professional expertise and long standing experience. The opportunities are enormous; the options are endless. Explore these vistas with Fortune.

FORTUNE
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Your link to the East

Corporate Office : C-2, Community Centre, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi-110 028.
Telex : 031-61989 FIPL IN. FAX : 91-011-5454948 Tel : 5454211-4

Branch Offices & Factories : Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Bhopal

Moscow (USSR), Bologna (Italy), Mettmann (West Germany), Singapore.

INDIA
INVESTING IN GROWTH

Economic Growth Rate Reaches Record Level

India's economic planners are jubilant: strong economic growth during the past four years indicates an average annual growth rate of 5.2 percent per year in 1989 and 1990, a major increase over the rate of 10 years ago.

This increase is a remarkable achievement for India, demonstrating that the country has finally broken out of the discouraging 3.5 percent rate that had been the average for the past three decades.

Planners are now setting even higher goals for the coming decade: India's eighth five-year plan (1990-95) may aim at an annual average growth rate of six percent or more.

Madhavsinh Solanki, India's minister of planning, says: "Our Planning Commission has tentatively set the figure of 3,500 billion rupees ($213 billion) as the government's investment in the economy during the eighth five-year plan (1990-95)." Mr. Solanki says he feels the Indian economy is sufficiently "resilient" to make even a 7 percent growth rate possible in the future.

To achieve this high rate, the country will have to mobilize resources for investment. Mr. Solanki and his planners feel that more than 90 percent of investments will have to come from within the country, rather than from foreign aid and other outside funding sources, since foreign investment in India remains limited.

This will inevitably mean a rise in the domestic savings rate from the present level of 24 percent of the gross national product. Since India's budget deficits have fueled inflation during the past five years, planners are now devising ways to tap savings so that investment funding will increase.

Much of India's current economic development is linked to increased activity in the private sector in the past five years, a trend expected to continue. The private sector's share in India's seventh five-year plan was roughly 50 percent, a figure expected to rise during the next decade.

Officials in India's Ministry of Industry point out that deregulation and removal of official controls on business began eight years ago and picked up momentum in 1985 when Rajiv Gandhi — who is against extensive government control — became India's prime minister.

Positive annual results reported by a number of Indian companies — such as Tata Iron and Steel, the country's largest private-sector company, which announced a 67 percent rise in net profits — drove up Indian stocks dramatically during June this year. The Bombay Stock Exchange reported a record high of 792.17 points in the last week of June.

However, the market fell by around 18 points in the middle of July, soon after India's main opposition parties resigned from the lower house of parliament. Analysts link the slump to non-political factors, such as slow buying of blue chip stock by the main financial institutions.

Observers feel the slump is temporary, and with liberalization expected to gain impetus in the coming years, further expansion of the industrial sector is anticipated.

India's industrialists have been freed from many restrictions and now can choose their fields of investment more freely than in the past as well as tap capital markets for funds more easily.

India's industrial production has been expanding at an average of eight percent in the past four years, a level never reached before, and has contributed significantly to the country's overall growth.

Industrial growth has been supported by the good performance of key infrastructural sectors such as the coal, steel, cement, fertilizers, and railroad sectors, although a shortage of electricity continues to plague industrial and domestic users.

This has been combined with a major breakthrough in the agriculture sector. India's grain production peaked at 152 million metric tons in 1984-85 before falling to 132 million tons as the result of drought and a series of other natural disasters.

This year's grain production is expected to reach a record 172 million tons, a dramatic rise that reflects a second "green revolution" brought about largely through more widespread use of modern technology.

With both industrial and agricultural production doing well, more of India's 720 million people are now living better than in the past three decades, although poverty remains the country's main problem: estimates are that around 30 percent of India's citizens still do not have enough to eat, and the population is increasing by 2.2 percent per year.

K. K. Sharma

Bustling Mount Road in downtown Madras; ancient culture and up-to-date attitudes combine in India's metropolitan areas. G. BOUTIN, HOA QUI

Selected Foreign Investment Encouraged

The Indian government's approval last year of Pepsico's application to start a combined soft drink and food processing operation in Punjab is indicative of the country's liberalized attitude toward foreign investment.

It took nearly three years of hard bargaining for Pepsico's application to win approval because of the government's reluctance to allow foreign investment in the consumer goods sector. Pepsico finally succeeded by offering the right mix of investment and technology transfer, as well as a commitment to exporting part of the production.

Encouraged by the Pepsico example, Coca Cola has submitted a similar application for the manufacture of soft drink concentrates, much of which will be exported. The proposed plant, to be established in one of India's numerous export processing zones, would mark the company's return to a market that it left over a decade ago.

Does this signal a change in the foreign investment climate in India? The answer is: yes and no. Yes, in the sense that foreign investment in India is increasing even though it remains well below the level of foreign investment in other Asian nations. No, if government policies are studied. India's foreign investment policy, set out in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), is selective and sometimes even restrictive.

According to the India Investment Center in New Delhi, the FERA limits foreign ownership of a company to 40 percent, and this investment must be accompanied by a transfer of technology that is not readily available in India as well as a commitment to export. According to the Investment Center, most foreign investment remains at a low 15 to 20 percent.

A higher equity stake has been recommended by representative organizations of Indian businessmen, and other changes in FERA are being discussed.

Despite the restrictions, however, foreign investment is showing an upward trend, according to the India Investment Center, rising to 2.4 billion rupees ($145 million) in 1988 from 1.1 billion rupees in 1987. The figure is still relatively low, but the fact that it has more than doubled clearly indicates a changing attitude on the part of foreign companies.

This is mostly because of recently liberalized implementation of foreign investment policy and simplified procedures for foreign investors. In addition, according to Gopi Arora, a senior official in India's finance minstry, "The government is now planning to establish a board for foreign investment to encourage the flow of foreign equity into Indian ventures."

Clearly some government officials are heeding the advice of economic analysts who predict that India will need 10 to 15 billion rupees annually in foreign investment over the next five years to keep its economy stable, given the country's shortage of hard currency and growing external debt.

A special "fast track" for reviewing investment proposals from Japan, Germany and Britain has been established at the request of these three nations. The success of the scheme, which guarantees a response to proposals within three months, has encouraged further investment proposals and is expected to be extended soon to other countries.

Certain priority areas of investment have been set — those that will increase foreign exchange earnings, improve infra-

Continued on Page 10

PLANNING TO INVEST IN INDIA ?

INDIAN INVESTMENT CENTRE (Govt.of India Organisation) is at your service to assist you through all the stages-from project formulation to project implementation. It has developed a comprehensive information system to meet the requirements of foreign investors and acts as a single window for organising various governmental approvals. And all the services are free of charge. Please contact the nearest office:

Head Office
New Delhi (India)
Tel. : 361673
Telex : 031-631273 ICHOIN
Cable : INCENTRE
Fax :011-351245

Overseas Offices

Abu Dhabi
Tel. : 3 7145, 333451
Telex :24400 IND INV EM
Cable :INDEMBASSY.
Fax :313449

Frankfurt
Tel : 0 69-252254,232225
Telex : 4170228 IICFD
Cable: INCENTRE
Fax : 235251

London
Tel :01-491 8488,01-491 5489
Telex: 268414 IIC LNG
Cable. INCENTRE
Fax : 5361896

New York
Tel. : 212-753-3600
Telex : 220557 IIC NY UR
Cable. NY INCENTRE

Singapore
Tel. : 224-9335,224-9319
Telex: RS.42356 IIC SIN
Fax :2246295

Tokyo
Tel : 261-0723
Telex: 2324886 INDEMB J
Cable: INDEMBASSY
Fax : 2344856

Indian Investment Centre

Oberoi Hotels International.
When everything has to be just right.

Gracious hospitality. Five star international standards. Impeccable service. Exclusive facilities for businessmen, around the clock. Oberoi Hotels International. The finest hotels world wide. Because you deserve the best the world has to offer.

Oberoi Hotels International

Reservations through your travel agent or The Leading Hotels of the World (For Hotels in Cairo, Aswan, Kathmandu, Bali, New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta). USA 1-800-223-6800, New York State (212) 838-3110, UK 0-800-181 123, Frankfurt 069-284071, LRI New York (212) 840-2222, New York State (800) 522-5455, Paris 42 60 60 57, STR Frankfurt 069-253647; MKI London 01-567 3163 Corporate Marketing Division Telex 24606, 28164 OMOI IN Facsimile 2078441

ADVERTISING SECTION

Industrial Sector Expands As Economy Is Liberalized

Industrial growth in India over the last five years has averaged 8.6 percent annually, nearly twice the rate of a decade ago. And the pace is accelerating.

Indian shoppers are seeing changes too: a new variety of consumer and electronic goods is now being produced by a country that has traditionally emphasized heavy industry. And on India's chaotic highways, contemporary (mostly Japanese) vehicles are edging out the older cars, trucks and two-wheelers.

In a country where automobiles have traditionally shared the roads with bullock carts, the pace of change varies as sharply as the relative speeds of the car and the cart. But change itself has finally become an accepted fact of life.

Abid Hussain, member of India's Planning Commission and one of

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who favors liberalization.

the most articulate expounders of the Rajiv Gandhi government's policy of gradually opening up the economy, says: "The economic climate has changed, the policy climate has changed. And the mood is now for more change, still more opening up."

The restrictive industrial licensing system of the 1960s and 1970s is steadily being dismantled; and though the mechanisms for controlling foreign investment remain in place, investors are unmistakably being welcomed. The number of Indian enterprises signing technical or financial collaboration agreements with foreign companies has now reached around 1,000 annually.

Sir William Ryria, executive vice president and chief executive of the International Finance Corporation (the World Bank affiliate that lends to private industry), says that India is still the most controlled economy in the world outside the socialist bloc, but he sees genuine liberalization taking place.

The business environment has changed too. The marketplace has become more competitive, with far more players. And traditional shortages — which in the past led to rationing everything from grains, milk, sugar and cooking oil to coal, steel, cement and even cars — has given way to a market where the buyer often dictates terms.

Several factors have helped bring about these changes. India's industrial infrastructure (railways, power, coal, steel) was traditionally inadequate, holding up industrial operations across the country. But with substantially improved performance in this area (the railways have seen a dramatic turnaround, power plant capacity utilization has shot up 12 percent, and both the coal mines and steel plants are functioning far more efficiently), industry has been given its head.

The rise of the new middle class has simultaneously created the broad base of demand needed to sustain the tempo of growth. The top 10 or 15 percent of the population (80 million to 120 million people, more than the entire population of most countries) now provides the market for two-wheelers (whose production has shot up from 300,000 to nearly 2 million in less than a decade), TV sets (from less than a million sets to 6.4 million), cars (from 40,000 to 160,000).

Massive investment is now focused on sectors like petrochemicals and fertilizer, while the government is gradually opening up to the private sector areas previously reserved for government-owned companies. There is a marked private sector rush into petroleum, power generation and other sectors.

On the stock market, the number of investors has grown in less than a decade from one million to 16 million. Companies used to raise barely 1 billion rupees ($60.8 million) annually on the stock market a decade ago by issuing fresh shares and bonds; now that figure is closer to 40 billion rupees. The corporate sector has come into its own.

Meanwhile, another change is taking place on the export front. With large and persistent trade deficits, a depleted reserve of accumulated foreign exchange, and a foreign debt of $60 billion according to one estimate, India is the fourth or fifth largest debtor nation in the world, and an infusion of foreign capital is seen as a necessary means of economic survival.

The government's response to this situation has been to offer steadily more incentives to exporters and to liberalize trade policy, while also devaluing the rupee over the medium-term to barely half its value vis-a-vis the dollar a decade ago.

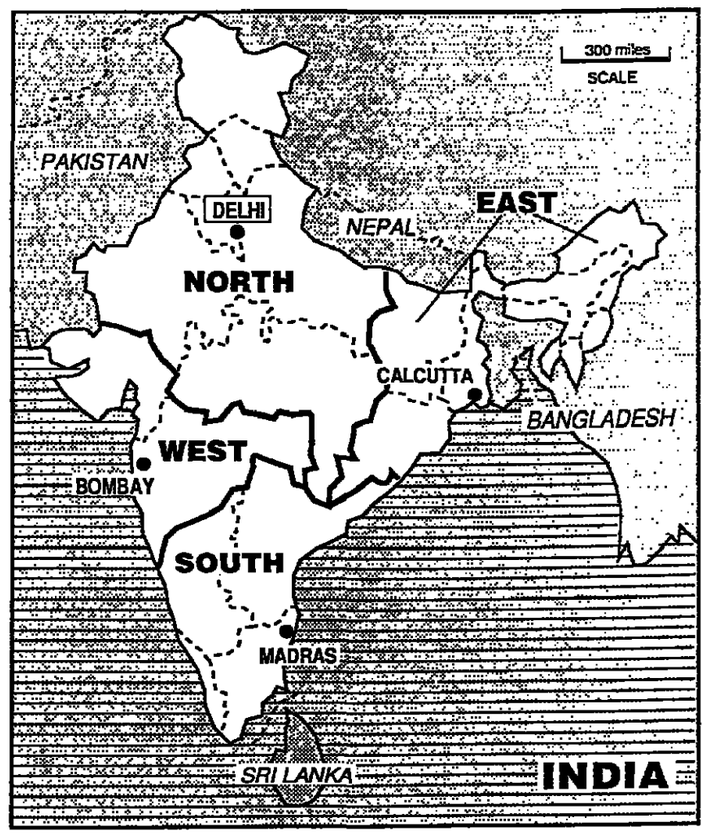
The results are finally beginning to show. Exports during the last three years have grown 70 percent, and the target for the current year (ending March 1990) is to take it up by another 40 percent, to 280 billion rupees. Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh says: "I would even aim at 50 percent export growth this year. Because we have to aim at a quantum jump in the next couple of years. Thereafter we will have to stabilize. The problem is that if your exports grow by 40 percent in a year, the supporting infrastructure must also keep pace."

However, as economist Surjit S. Bhalla points out, India's performance is not very distinguished when taken in a global context. Mr. Bhalla argues that India did better than only four out of a list of 22 developing countries in growth of manufactured exports in dollar terms during 1984-87. Mr. Bhalla adds: "While it may be the case that India is now running faster, it is unambiguously the case that it is still falling behind the pace of most of its competitors."

While several other countries have indeed done better than India, the fact is that the country has seen several success stories in export sectors like leather goods, garments, gems and jewelry and pharmaceuticals. A new policy package, which focuses on boosting exports in 14 thrust areas and 37 target countries, is now being put in place.

If the expected takeoff does occur in exports, it could provide the impetus for still faster industrial growth, greater integration of the Indian economy with the rest of the world, more foreign investment and a more liberal economic climate for industry and business.

T.N. Ninan



Banking and Finance Sectors Branching Out

There has been a sea-change in India's financial environment in the past three decades. This is clearly noticeable from the spread and growth in banking operations and a boom in the capital market.

The variety of services and new instruments for savings as well as investment provided by Indian financial institutions could match almost any in the world. But India still needs to improve the quality of its banking services.

Fourteen major Indian banks were nationalized in 1969; their number has now risen to 20 — 28 if the State Bank of India group banks are included. These banks account for a major chunk of deposits and credit. Besides these, there are 21 foreign banks and 30 private sector banks.

Bank deposits in India totaled a mere 46.4 billion rupees ($2.82 billion) in 1969; now they have reached 1,418 billion rupees. The number of deposit holders has risen from just 1.6 million to 300 million. And bank advances have risen from 30 billion to 877 billion rupees.

According to the latest report on development banking in India brought out by IDBI, assistance sanctioned and disbursed by all-India financial institutions rose by an average annual growth rate of 21 percent and 22.6 percent respectively. Total assistance sanctioned during 1987-88 crossed the 90 billion rupees mark, with disbursements at nearly 68 billion rupees.

These financial institutions act as catalysts for industrial growth, since they generally have large shares in corporate sector equity. Banks, on the other hand, have less flexibility. As Rashid Jilani, executive director of Punjab National Bank, one of the leading public sector banks, put it: "Out of every 100 rupees we get, we have only 25 rupees to play with, to invest in the way we like."

Indian banks are required to abide by the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) and cash reserve ratio (CRR) imposed by the Reserve Bank of India, regarding lending to the priority sectors and making funds available for buying food grains.

Dr. Nitin Dessai, an economic advisor in India's finance ministry, says that the Reserve Bank has asked all Indian banks to prepare a two-year "action plan" to be reviewed every two months by the governor of the Reserve Bank. Consolidation and improvement of services are the top priorities today for Indian banks, he feels.

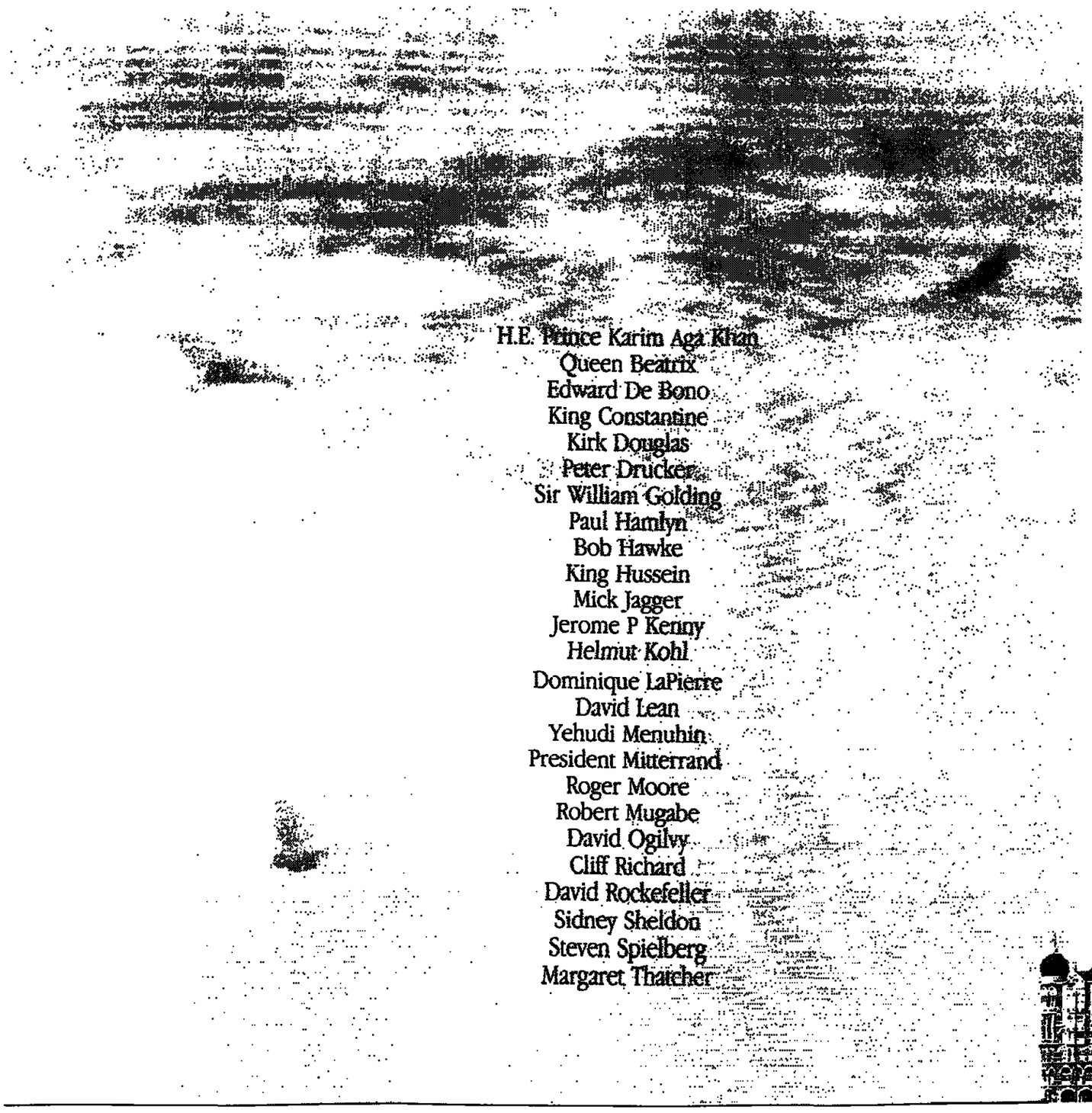
India's capital market is now seen to be the prime mobilizer of corporate funding. One of the major events that gave a boost to the securities market was the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 — popularly known as FERA — under which Indian corporations with more than 40 percent foreign shareholding were generally required to reduce their foreign equity. Many corporations successfully offered equity to the public. In the last few years, even railways, power and telecommunications undertakings — all under the umbrella of the government — have raised funds directly from the public sector.

The amount of capital raised by non-government public limited companies is impressive, growing from 1.6 billion rupees in 1980 to 44 billion rupees in 1986-87. Even in the declining market in 1987-88, resources mobilized were 22 times that of 1980.

Another force for change in the Indian capital market was the successful launching by Unit Trust of India (UTI) of the India Fund 1986 in London along with Merrill Lynch. UTI later launched another offshore fund called India Growth Fund in New York, and the response to both funds has been very good. The finance ministry has reportedly now given the go-ahead to State Bank of India to launch another offshore fund for $100 million in the Netherlands Antilles. All these funds provide a medium for the international investor to enter the Indian capital market.

As far as the secondary market is concerned, there are 15 recognized stock exchanges in India, Bombay Stock Exchange being the oldest and the largest. The yearly turnover for equity shares on the Bombay exchange has grown to 136 billion rupees in 1986, three times the 1982 level. The turnover fell in 1987 but has revived again to reach 167 billion rupees in 1988. Analysts are hopeful that continued growth of the capital market will soon result in increased corporate prosperity.

S.C. Ananthareman



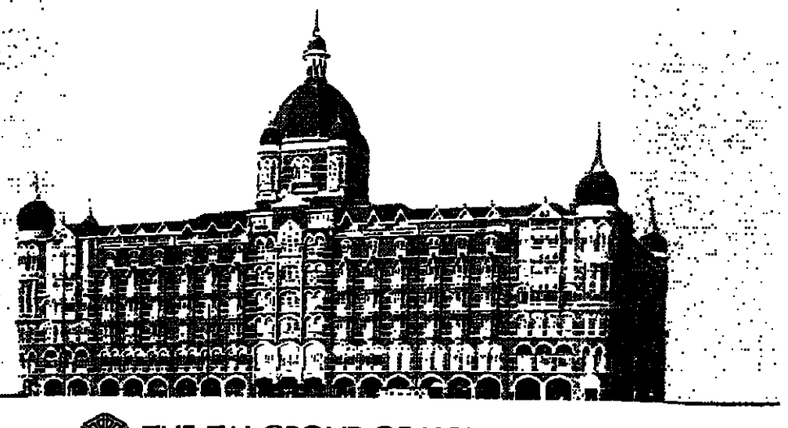
H.E. Prince Karim Aga Khan
Queen Beatrix
Edward De Bono
King Constantine
Kirk Douglas
Peter Drucker
Sir William Golding
Paul Hamlyn
Bob Hawke
King Hussein
Mick Jagger
Jerome P Kenny
Helmut Kohl
Dominique LaPierre
David Lean
Yehudi Menuhin
President Mitterrand
Roger Moore
Robert Mugabe
David Ogilvy
Cliff Richard
David Rockefeller
Sidney Sheldon
Steven Spielberg
Margaret Thatcher

High Flyers Come Home To The Taj In India

Corporate leaders call it a sterling choice.
Heads of government are unanimous in their approval.
Royal personages continue to grace our fine residences.
Distinguished authors leave behind words of praise.
The Taj Group of Hotels, India, is proud to be home to many a discerning high flyer.
India's finest chain of hotels offers havens of peace in bustling cities, enchanting beach, hill and garden resorts, refurbished Maharajah's Palaces and hotels in historic cities.

THE TAJ GROUP OF HOTELS
(25 hotels and over 4000 rooms in India. 13 hotels and over 3000 rooms around the world)

Bombay ♦ New Delhi ♦ Madras
Bangalore ♦ Goa ♦ Jaipur ♦ Udaipur
Benares ♦ Cochin ♦ Agra ♦ Ooty
Khajuraho ♦ Calcutta (Opening late 1989)
London ♦ New York ♦ Washington
Chicago ♦ Sri Lanka ♦ Yemen
Maldives ♦ Nepal



For enquiries and reservations, call—
☐ The Taj Group Of Hotels: **New York:** 1-800-I-LUV-TAJ, 1-800-458-8825 **London:** 0800 282699 **Paris:** 1905 908338 **Tokyo:** 0120 394489
☐ The Leading Hotels Of The World (For select hotels in The Taj Group) ☐ Utell International Worldwide (For all hotels in The Taj Group)

THE TAJ GROUP OF HOTELS, INDIA

Cities Offer Vibrant Mix of Colors and Cultures

Many visitors — especially first-timers who have sandwiched India into a crowded itinerary — can find their introduction to the country somewhat daunting: India is crowds, swirls of colors, a medley of sounds and odors, juxtapositions of ultramodernity and backwardness, garish glitz and classic grace.

The biggest cities, of course, present the most concentrated dose of this heady mixture: Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Some tourists may retreat into their five-star cocoons, put off by the teeming prospect *outside* the windows of their airport taxis, a mistake since even on a short visit to India's cities it is possible to enjoy the "real" India.

Bombay

Rudyard Kipling, who was born there, dubbed Bombay the Queen of Cities, and in many ways it still retains the regal bearing of the Victorian era. The downtown business district, centered around the Flora Fountain, is as ornate as London's *Piccadilly Circus* — and as busy — with bright red double-decker buses vying with horse-drawn cabriolets and ox-drawn ice carts.

Still, the downtown offers its enclaves of quiet, such as Saint Thomas Cathedral or the Royal Asiatic Society Library on Horniman Circle. Bibliophiles can still pick up treasures from sidewalk stalls near the fountain.

Street stalls line the short but lively stretch of Dadabhai Naraoji Road leading from the fountain to Victoria Terminus, where over a million passengers pass each day. Behind the station, the Crawford Market bustles with activity in an incongruously cathedral-like edifice with vaulted ceilings and sculptured freizes (including some by Kipling's father).

North of Crawford Market is a Muslim district: teeming bazaars around Mohammed Ali Road offer some of the best al fresco eating in town. Try the Chor Bazaar (Thieves' Market) for antique bric-a-brac, but be prepared to haggle.

Bombay's other main downtown railway station, Churchgate, stands at one end of the glamorous seaside Marine Drive, known as the Queen's Necklace for its dazzling nocturnal display of lights. These are best viewed from atop ritzy Malabar Hill, at the other end of Marine Drive.

Scattered through Malabar Hill's *formal gardens* are the Towers of Silence, where members of Bombay's small (but economically powerful) Zoroastrian community bring their dead for "sky burial." The cadavers are laid out to be eaten by vultures so as not to pollute the sacred elements of water, fire or earth.

Below the hill, Chowpatty Beach is known less for wading and sunbathing than for picnicking, pony rides, political orations, impromptu soccer games, snake charmers, contortionist holy men — the best street theater in town, but watch out for pickpockets.

The National Centre for Performing Arts (NCPA) at Nariman Point is a source for more formal theater, and a visit to one of Bombay's cinema studios, such as Film City, offers a look at Bombay's film industry, the largest (in footage shot) in the world.

A day trip to Elephanta Island offers a winning combination of a harbor cruise and a *glimpse into ninth-century temple art*. The Shiva temple on the island is actually a cave, carved out of living rock with vibrant Hindu sculptures.

Madras

Gentler than the cities of the north, this southern gateway offers perhaps the easiest introduction to India. English is more widely spoken, and the congestion of the city is relieved by its long beach frontage on the Bay of Bengal.

Madras is the oldest municipality in India, established by the fading Vijayanagar empire in the 17th century. The city became a pawn in the chess game of European powers vying for control of the subcontinent — a legacy recalled by Fort Saint George (begun in 1653).

The fort still houses the government of the Tamil Nadu state, as well as a small museum. Another colonial relic is Saint Mary's Church (vintage 1678), which numbered among its parishioners Robert Clive, the British conqueror of India, and Elihu Yale, who went on to found a college in Connecticut.

Kapaleeshwara temple is sacred to *Lord Shiva, the Destroyer* God of the Hindu trinity. It sports a fine example of the barrel-vaulted Dravidian style of temple towers. Both for rite and architecture, this temple offers a fine introduction to the *Hinduism of South India*.

Madras is also the starting point for day trips to such celebrated sites as Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram and Thirupathi, with their own temples, distinctive crafts and cuisines.

Calcutta

Despite its "black hole" reputation, India's largest city (population 10 million) enjoys some amenities unmatched anywhere else in the subcontinent, and is known for its artistic and cultural activities. Calcutta's subway station grafitti are often meticulous reproductions of notebook pages by Rabindranath Tagore, Bengal's equivalent of Leonardo da Vinci.

The city and state have been under communist rule for nearly a decade, yet nowhere else in India is there such a pronounced imprint of the British Raj, of which Calcutta served as the capital for almost two centuries.

The colonial ambience shows in the fussy facades along swank Chowringhee Road, the prim precincts of private clubs, the staid marble heap of the Victoria Memorial, the white-flanneled cricket players on the Maidan (an enormous riverside park). The same Maidan, however, features such utterly Indian attractions as conjurers and contortionists, fortune tellers and herbalists and whole herds of grazing goats.

For a total immersion — literally — into Calcutta's charms, try a visit to one of the ghats (quais) along the Hooghly River, a branch of the sacred Ganges. Babu Ghat, a short stroll from Dalhousie Square (the *main business hub*), offers a prime example. Cremation ghats stand side-by-side with *bathing ghats*. Fishing boats, house boats, motor launches and sail-powered rice barges drift by. For 15 rupees, you can strip down to your underwear and get a mustard-oil massage.

Calcutta's patron goddess, from whom the city derives its name, is Kali — the jet black, skull-garlanded, popeyed, tongue-lolling scourge of the world's impurities. Her puja (worship festival) each autumn brings the city to a two-week halt for colorful celebrations. At other times, she is worshiped (with animal sacrifices) in such temples as Kalighat, in the south end of town, or at Dakshineshwar, north of the Howrah Bridge.

Other places of worship include Saint John's Church, near Dalhousie Square, and the Nakhoda Mosque, amidst a lively bazaar area. Calcutta also boasts noteworthy temples of *gastronomy, such as the art-deco* Sky Room (one of the few places in cow-venerating India where you can get a proper beef steak) or Flurry's Patisserie. Both are on Park Street. In Tangra, one of the city's two Chinese districts, banquet-class food can be enjoyed in nameless hole-in-the-wall eateries.

C/I. LENARS, EXPLORER

A fresco depicting scenes from the life of Gautama Buddha.

Delhi

India's capital actually comprises a succession of cities built on the same semi-desert site on the banks of the sacred Yamuna River. The ruins of Delhi's previous incarnation rear up, incongruously, amidst the *latter-day urban sprawl* in such places as the Purana Qila. Feroze Shah Kotla and Tughlakabad — *all well worth a visit.*

The most recent two layers of the historic city still function: the British-built administrative hub of New Delhi and the earlier Moghul city to the north. New Delhi is a planned city, conceived by architect Edward Luytens in the early 20th century. It is tree-shaded, elegant and staid.

The tangled warren of Moghul Delhi, centered around the *Lal Qila* (Red Fort), is more lively. Behind its ramparts the fort offers a tableau of the most refined oriental court life, with a nightly sound and light show. Nearby, the Jamma Masjid is still India's main hub of Muslim militancy. The mosque's enormous courtyard, bulbous domes and minarets seem taken from Arabian Nights tales.

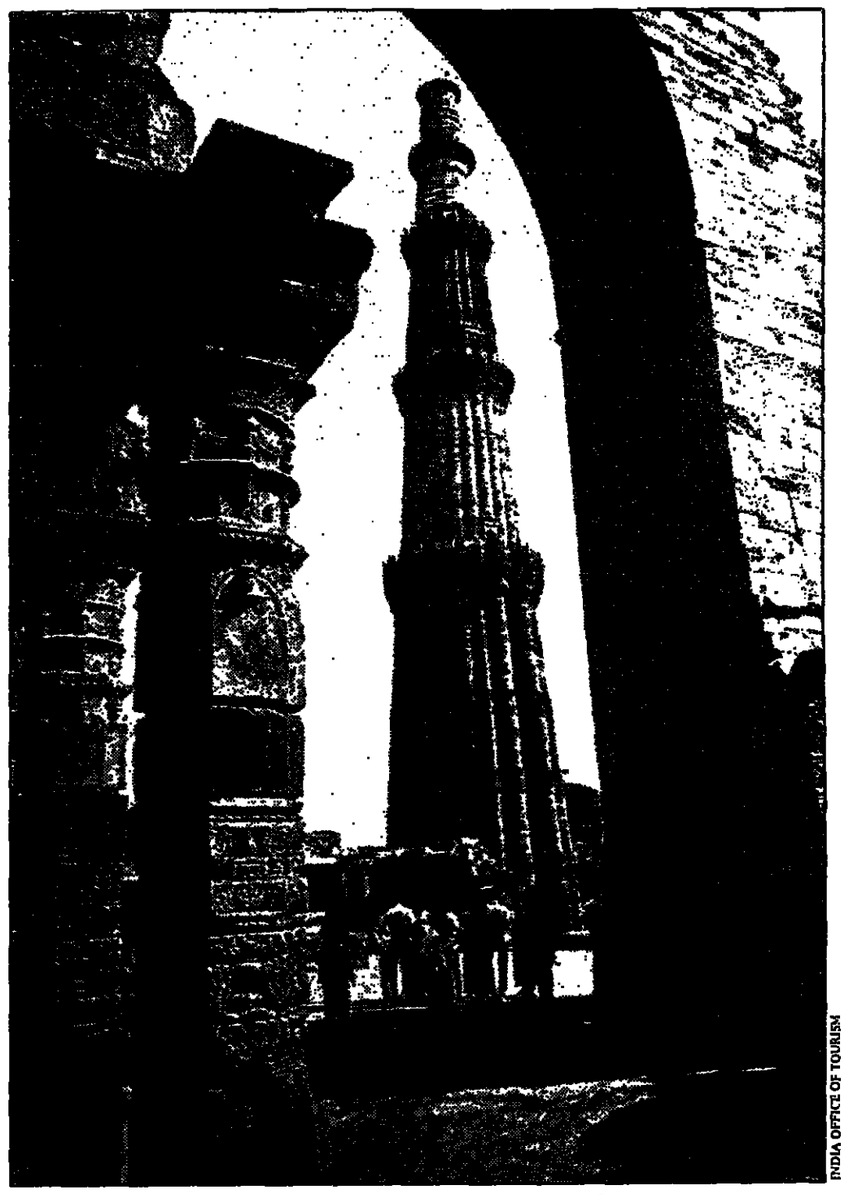
Other pre-Raj remains are dotted throughout greater Delhi. Among the more notable are the Jantar Mantar, an enormous clock on Parliament Street, and the 14th-century Qutub Minar, a 73-meter (18.5-yard) high, intricately fluted tower south of town.

Delhi is the gateway to the *attractions of northern India:* Agra and the Taj Mahal, the Himalayan watersheds of the holy Ganga and Yamuna Rivers, the Corbett Game Park, or the most romantic excursion of all — the pine-shaded, lake-shimmering Vale of Kashmir.

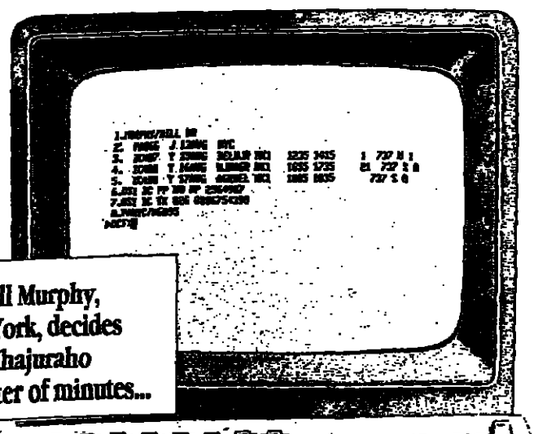
The valley offers everything from leisurely houseboat living to mountain trekking and skiing. History buffs can take in the formal Mughlai gardens (*including the celebrated Shalimar*), the ingeniously crafted wooden mosques and millennia-old Hindu ruins.

Kashmir can be reached by direct flights from Delhi. Or, for the more adventurous, there is an overnight train trip to Jammu, followed by a one-day motor ride over a breath-taking mountain road. Buses and charter taxis ply the route as well.

Myriam Kaye


INDIA OFFICE OF TOURISM

Architectural landmarks reflecting India's history are found near all major cities.


While Bill Murphy, in New York, decides to visit Khajuraho in a matter of minutes...

Indian Airlines, in New Delhi, confirms his reservations in a matter of seconds.

Bill Murphy changed his mind the next day and added Agra and Goa to his itinerary. The new reservations were also confirmed instantly by our real-time reservations system. Flying to Khajuraho, IA opened up a major tourist destination: hotels, roads, surface transport, restaurants, handicrafts—bringing prosperity to a sleepy little town. Khajuraho is just one instance. Wherever Indian Airlines lands, industries sprout, indirectly assisting in the economic development and growth of the country.

Every 90 seconds, from dawn till late in the evening an IA aircraft takes off or lands. Serving over 30,000 passengers daily—well over 10 million annually—on 46 aircraft to 67 destinations on its network covering 98607 unduplicated route kilometres.

The world's second largest domestic airline is India's first.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स Indian Airlines
discover our land with us

OUR WORLD, FOR THE REST OF THE WORLD!

Allana records over a century of international, multi-product trading.

Allana has made India a noteworthy presence in highly competitive world markets. Exporting an extensive range of select products to serve wide-ranging needs.

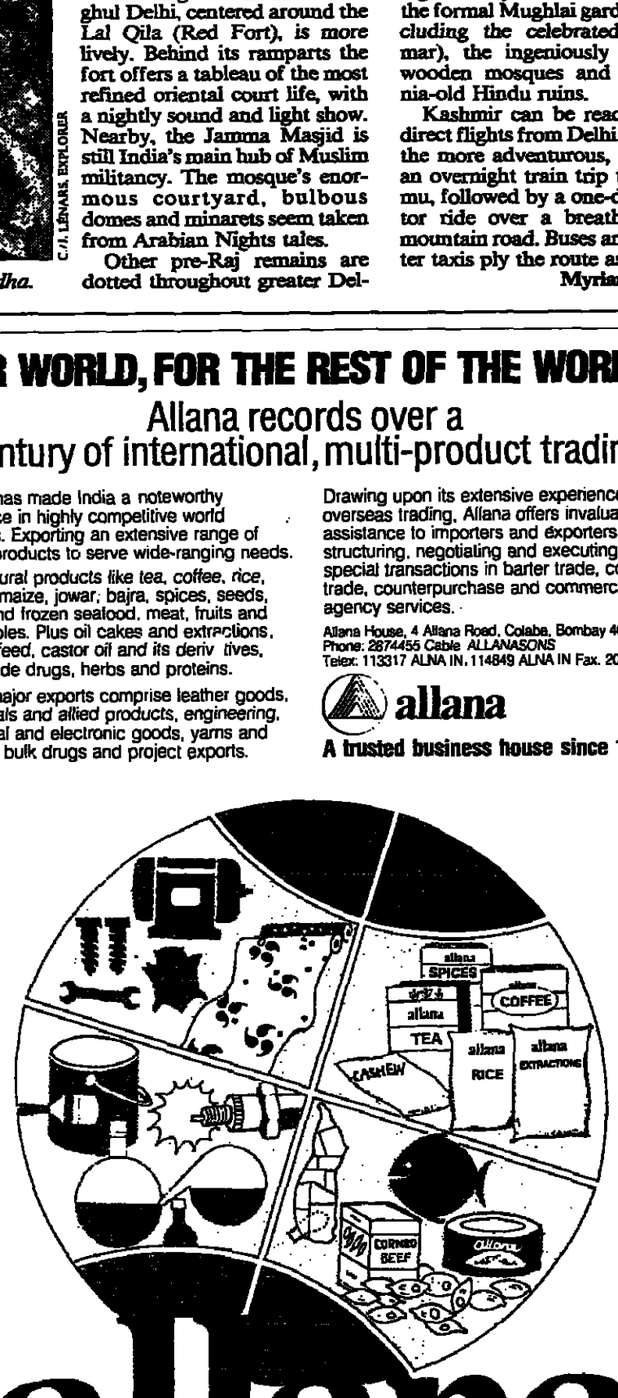
Agricultural products like tea, coffee, rice, barley, maize, jowar, bajra, spices, seeds, nuts, and frozen seafood, meat, fruits and vegetables. Plus oil cakes and extractions, animal feed, castor oil and its derivatives, and crude drugs, herbs and proteins.

Other major exports comprise leather goods, chemicals and allied products, engineering, electrical and electronic goods, yarns and textiles, bulk drugs and project exports.

Drawing upon its extensive experience in overseas trading, Allana offers invaluable assistance to importers and exporters in structuring, negotiating and executing special transactions in barter trade, counter trade, counterpurchase and commercial agency services.

Allana House, 4 Allana Road, Colaba, Bombay 400 039
Phone: 2874455 Cable ALLANASONS
Telex: 113317 ALNA IN, 114849 ALNA IN Fax. 204-4821

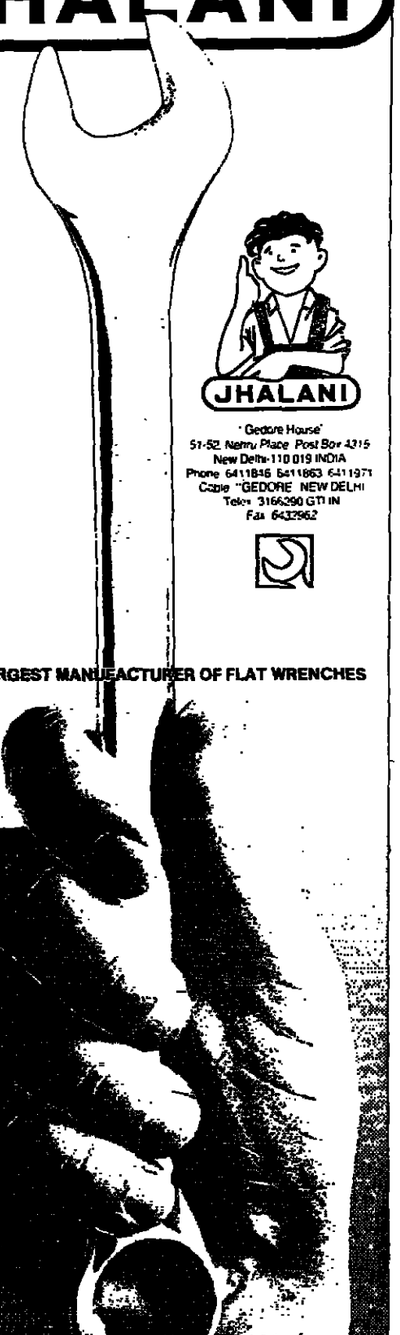
allana
A trusted business house since 1865



allana

THE BEST TOOLS YOU CAN LAY YOUR HANDS ON

JHALANI


JHALANI

'Gedore House'
51-52, Nehru Place Post Box 4315
New Delhi-110 019 INDIA
Phone 6411846 6411863 6411971
Cable "GEDORE NEW DELHI
Telex 3166290 GTI IN
Fax 6432962

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF FLAT WRENCHES

Shems/919

ADVERTISING SECTION

Making India a Top Destination of the 1990s

Indian tourism has finally come of age. After 30 years of neglect, the Indian government has recognized the potential of this growing industry,which is already making a sizable impact on the Indian economy. Tourism earned the Indian exchequer $1.89 billion in foreign exchange and employed over 5.5 million people in 1988, thereby accounting for 2.2 percent of the net national income and 2.1 percent of total employment.

The tourist industry is already India's highest net earner of foreign exchange, and its earnings are expected to increase by almost 17 percent per annum to reach $4 billion by the year 2000. What makes foreign exchange earnings from tourism even more precious is that India

B.K. Goswami, Director-General of Tourism.

spends only 7 cents in foreign exchange for every $1 earned. "At the government level tourism has never been considered so favorable since independence," says S.K. Misra, secretary to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Liberalized policies include concessions with regard to foreign investment in hotels, import of foreign management techniques and personnel, airline capacity, charters and an air taxi scheme.

"As infrastructure becomes stronger, more and more people will come to India, ensuring a steady occupancy in resorts and hotels," claims B.K. Goswami, India's director general of tourism. G.K. Khanna, president of the Travel Agents Association of India, adds: "The potential for tourism in India is enormous. No projection is too farfetched. All we need to do is pull the stoppers out."

The growth of foreign traffic in India testifies to this. The country received 1.5 million tourists in 1988 as compared with 1.3 million foreign visitors in 1981. Annual growth in tourist traffic is estimated at 9 percent, to reach 4.3 million by 1995. These figures take on greater importance when it is considered that the average stay of a foreign visitor in India is 29 days, one of the highest in the world.

Industry leaders believe that the growing interest in India has resulted from the new image of the country in the international market. "India is a land for all reasons and all seasons," Mr. Goswami says, adding that tourists no longer come to India only to see snake charmers and mystics. "India is becoming increasingly popular as a holiday destination, and more and more people are now coming to enjoy its beaches, mountain resorts and adventure sports," Mr. Misra says, emphasizing that in a situation where travelers are on the lookout for new and interesting holidays, India is a perfect destination for the '90s. Complementing an extensive network of tourist facilities is the added advantage that the dollar still goes a long way in India. A two-mile taxi ride in New Delhi costs only 65 cents, compared with $6.26 in Tokyo, $5.28 in London and $3.90 in New York. A luxury hotel room is available in New Delhi for $112 per night, compared with $304 in Tokyo, $326 in London and $280 in New York. In Bombay, a deluxe room at the Taj Mahal Hotel is only $128.

The expansion of India's Department of Tourism has been monumental. Besides promoting India through electronic media for the first time, the department has also helped organize a Festivals of India campaign and smaller promotional programs for travel agents, tour operators and the media.

While the pattern of growth in the number of tourists is more than satisfactory, there is growing concern in the industry about the need for more hotel rooms, air travel capacity and trained tourism manpower. More than $3.5 billion needs to be spent in the next five years alone to provide accommodation and related services. Almost 25,000 rooms have to be constructed by 1990 and an additional 25,000 between 1990-95 to augment the existing total of 34,500 rooms. In addition, at least five resorts meeting international standards and an equal number of convention and conference centers are needed if India is to attract the hoped-for number of visitors. "We expect the entire $3.5 billion to come from the private sector and have recently announced a number of incentives to encourage this," says Mr. Misra, who hopes to secure at least 40 percent of the total fiscal requirement from overseas investors.

Liberalized policies to encourage foreign investment in Indian tourism allow non-resident Indians to invest up to 100 percent equity without obligation to associate with resident India participation. Capital investment and profits can be fully repatriated under two schemes, for 40 percent and 74 percent. Indian entrepreneurs can also seek loan assistance from foreign collaborators on terms and conditions and rates of interest approved by the government of India.

In this case also, principal as well as interest can be repatriated. On a case-by-case basis, management by foreign hotel companies will be considered even if their equity is less than 51 percent. Foreign collaborators can now be associated with Indian hotel companies on both franchise and management contract bases and can bring in foreign managers and technicians to head major departments. Foreign collaborators will also be entitled to remuneration for technical services and training rendered at the pre- and post-opening stages.

While admitting that these relaxations will have a positive effect on tourism, P.R.S. Oberoi, managing director of Oberoi Hotels, the first private hotel chain in India, says: "Unless basic infrastructure like roads and communication facilities are improved, there is very little point in building accommodation." Mr. Oberoi also feels that the exorbitant price of land is a major deterrent for potential hotel investors. Mr. Khanna adds that "foreign investors will find it hard to live with the slow process of getting approvals."

Mr. Misra and the Ministry of Tourism have taken these constraints into account. "We are going to develop systems which do not involve red tape and ensure that proposals are cleared at the earliest," he says. He is also persuading state governments to release land at subsidized rates for the hotel industry.

One of the main bottlenecks in the development of Indian tourism has been capacity constraints on domestic air routes. Hampered by a shortage of aircraft, the state-owned Indian Airlines, the largest domestic carrier in the world outside the United States, was in the past constantly plagued with long waiting lists, cancellations and delays, problems they have overcome. In July this year the airline received the first of the 14 Airbus 320s that will be inducted into the fleet by December, increasing the airline's capacity by about 33 percent. Five more Airbus 320s will join the fleet by April 1990, increasing total capacity by as much as 55 percent.

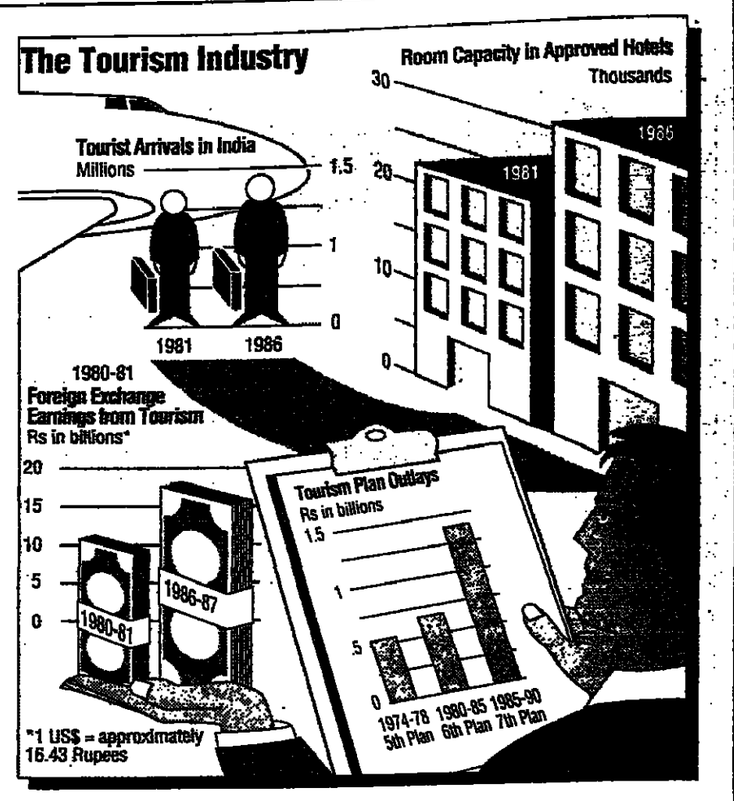
"A seat for all is our new motto," says R. Prasad, managing director of Indian Airlines, who is now confident that sound planning will ensure that demand never exceeds capacity at Indian Airlines. Supplementing domestic routes will be private air taxis with a seat capacity of 50 or less, to be operated by non-resident Indians as one of the new concessions to promote development of tourism infrastructure.

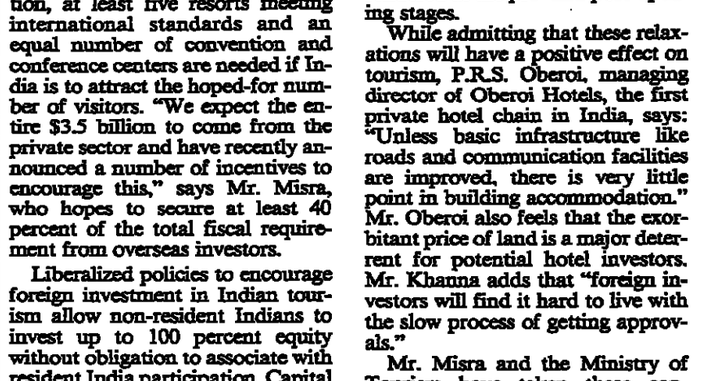
Almost 99 percent of India's foreign visitors enter the country by air. International air capacity to India must therefore grow by 12 to 15 percent per annum to sustain a growth of 9 percent in the tourist traffic. The country's national carrier, Air India, has recently added two new Boeing 747 300 Combi aircraft, augmenting its 747 fleet by 20 percent.

Air India can, however, play only a small role in ferrying India's tourist traffic, and the government is constantly making efforts to sign new bilaterals and promote charter operation to India. A liberalized charter policy allows charters to use 11 Indian airports and permits use of any one airport for landing and another for exit. Charters can therefore carry the inclusive tour charter passengers between these two points. Charter tourists must stay for a minimum of seven days with a fully occupied itinerary prepaid in foreign exchange.

Given the age-old attractions of India and the new thrust for developing and promoting more exotic destinations, India is waiting to be rediscovered. With new incentives announced for the development of hotels and tourism and with the new guidelines for inviting foreign investment, India is indeed a top destination of the '90s.

Diwaker Singh





An Airbus A300; airline services are expanding rapidly.

"I won't stop now!"

"Flying time to most travellers means time spent between here and there.
But to a business traveller flying time is something that comes between him and work.
And that's precisely why I have gone all out to make it fly.
I've pulled out the stops on most routes.
To give you the largest number of nonstops from India.
As many as 12 flights a week to London.
5 to Frankfurt, the business gateway to Europe.
3 to Rome.
2 to Amsterdam.
7 to Singapore.
One a week to Paris and Tokyo.
And my daily New York Whizzer has just one stop at London.
Which makes it the fastest flight to New York.
Another dream concept for the business traveller is the Snoozer.
A special flight with convenient night departures and early morning arrivals.
So that you arrive rested and ready for business.
I've stretched my upper decks and I'm adding to my fleet.
Which means more business class seats with an emphasis on comfort.
On the ground too, I'm making sure that everything goes like clockwork.
Instant reservations, speedier check-ins and rapid baggage delivery.
My transit lounges at Bombay, Delhi, London and New York have also been refurbished to make relaxing a better experience.
So fly Air-India now.
You'll love the way I've changed."

HTA 2323 R

The business traveller's best choice – AIR-INDIA

Foreign Investment

Continued from Page 7

structure and ease bottlenecks that hold back industrial development.

Targeted sectors include tourist facilities, electricity generation, electronics and energy production. Foreign participation in these areas — either through equity investment or through contracts in specific projects — is now being particularly encouraged.

Special tax incentives and production sharing were offered during a round of bidding last year involving contracts for offshore oil exploration in India's continental shelf. Unlike the previous two rounds of bids for foreign oil companies' participation in exploration efforts, the third round was highly successful. Four oil majors are now drilling in seven tracts, and a fourth round of bids for other tracts is to be held later this year.

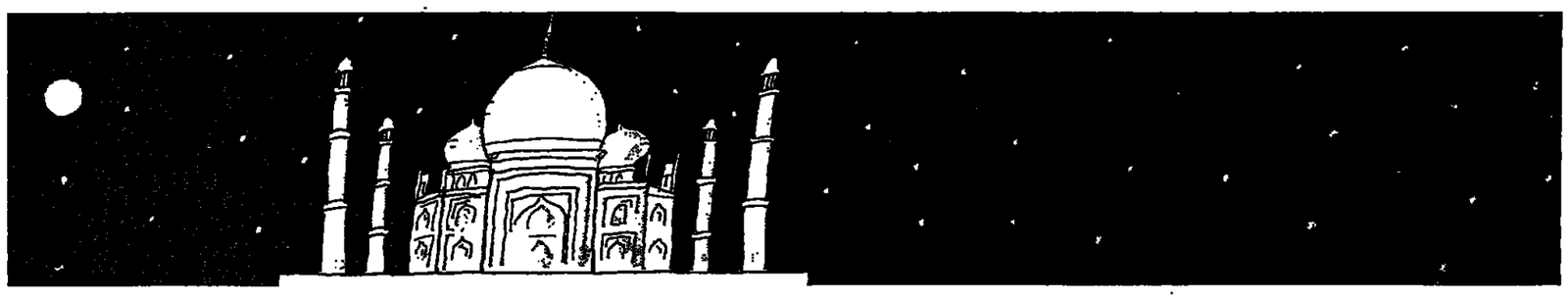
India's automobile industry is a prime example of the potential of foreign investment — and transfer of foreign technology — to speed up India's industrial development. Foreign investment helped develop fuel-efficient cars and commercial vehicles to replace obsolete models.

The Japanese have led investment in the automobile industry, and plants set up in collaboration with such firms as Suzuki motors, or modernized with the help of Nissan, dominate the fast-growing car market. Also taking part are French, Italian and British companies like Peugeot, Fiat and Vauxhall.

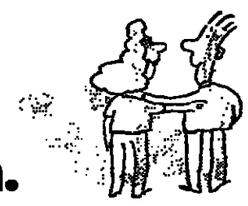
In other sectors, contracts for modernization of obsolete plants are being awarded to foreign companies. The most important of these movements is in the steel industry; companies from Germany, Japan, Britain and Russia have won contracts worth several billion dollars.

Many foreign companies are now being attracted to India's export processing zones; even though the bulk of the production has to be exported, sales in the Indian market of up to 25 percent of the production are usually permitted by the government. The Noida export processing zone near Delhi will soon become a bustling industrial center where a wide range of items will be manufactured, and special zones for electronics goods like the one at Santa Cruz near Bombay are also attracting business.

K. K. Sharma



Midsummer night's dream.



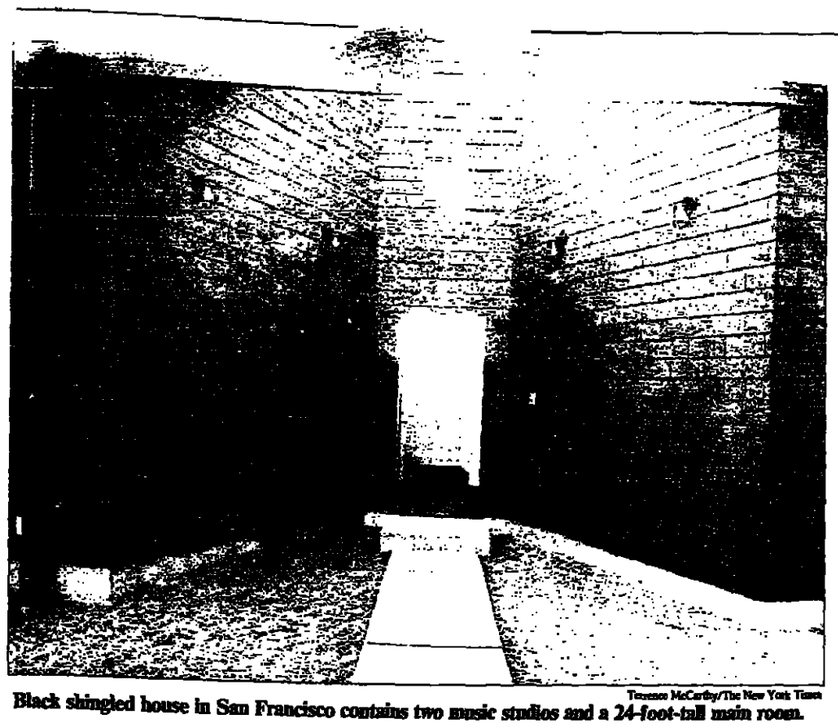
There is one thing you will discover on your first holiday in India: the reality is even more enchanting than you had dreamed. The Taj Mahal will be more ethereal; the festivals will be more extravagant and colourful; the temples more elaborate; and the beaches longer, whiter and more peaceful than you had dared to hope. And isn't it nice to know, that as summer ends in Europe, India's most beautiful seasons will just be beginning? So wake up, and see your travel agent now.

india
It's got to be India.

I would like more information about India.
Name: _____
Address: _____
_____
PC: _____ City: _____
Send this coupon to the
Government of India Tourist Office;
Kaiserstr. 77, 6000 Frankfurt a/M. Tel. 069/23 54 23.

Government of India Tourist Office: Frankfurt, Paris, Geneva, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Milan, Madrid, London.

ARTS / LEISURE



Terrence McCarthy/The New York Times

Black shingled house in San Francisco contains two music studios and a 24-foot-tall main room.

The 'Impolite House': Mostly Kronos

By Eve M. Kahn
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Joan Jeanrenaud and Pat Gleeson live in a house in San Francisco that the neighbors hate. Clad in glistening black shingles from garage to rooftop, the house, completed this year, has elicited comments like "a blight on the landscape," "the worst thing that's ever happened to this neighborhood" and "a disgrace."

These criticisms do not faze the couple. In fact, Gleeson keeps a file of them on his computer. "People never like change; they don't like anything new," Jeanrenaud said, speaking from experience. She is the cellist for the Kronos Quartet, an avant-garde group whose repertory includes everything from jazz to the music of the Maoris of New Zealand but concentrates of new classical music. Her husband, 54, composes movie sound tracks and has written for the quartet.

"People always ask the quartet, 'Don't you ever sneak off to play Mozart?' " said Jeanrenaud, 33. "And we say, 'No, this what we like to play.' There's no reason to dwell on the past, to do something that's been done over and over again. That's true with houses, too. People shouldn't accept something just because it's a habit if it's not functional and appropriate for now."

Daniel Solomon, a San Francisco architect, designed the house with the quartet in mind. "You have to hear them play to understand it," he said.

Solomon describes his other buildings in the area as "very polite." While the Gleeson-Jeanrenaud home is "not polite at all." He said he believed that the neighborhood, Potrero Hill, called for such a structure. South of Market Street, the city's main thoroughfare, the area has factories at its base and modest 19th-century dwellings on the hillside. Immigrants once lived and worked here, but now artists are buying the houses. "It's a gritty, post-industrial, arty, Bohemian place," Solomon said.

The black exterior is "a monolith," Solomon said. Five rows of 18-inch-square (46-centimeter-square) windows cross its facade. "There's a scalelessness to it," Solomon said. "You walk by and you can't tell if it's one story or five."

The interior consists of three rooms totaling 2,550 square feet (235 square meters): two heptagonal studios project from the back, and a 24-foot-tall (7-meter) main room overlooks the street. A loft runs along three sides of the main room. The entrance is accessible via a staircase that begins at the sidewalk and climbs the side of the house.

Gleeson devised the basic plan of the house soon after he and his wife bought the property four years ago. He was inspired by the apartment they lived in at the time. Carved out of a warehouse in the Mission District, it had high ceilings, a loft and walls covered with corrugated metal. They chose Solomon because they liked an apartment he had designed for friends. Construction of their house began in 1987.

Only a few design decisions changed as the building grew. The couple originally intended to cover some of the interior walls with white corrugated fiberglass. "It's the stuff you see on garden sheds, usually in some horrible shade of lime green," Gleeson said. They opted for perforated steel instead, because it is more durable and not flammable.

"Pat and Joan decided they wanted to put a little more money into the house, to make it more permanent," Solomon said. The land, building and furnishings cost $950,000.

The bathroom and kitchen are completely clad in zinc, while perforated steel and blue-tinted plaster cover the rest of the walls in the main room. The steel "reflects light, day and night," Gleeson said.

The plaster was finished with an ancient process called stucco lustro, Solomon said. "It's two coats of plaster, troweled to give a smooth finish," he said. "It feels like stone."

Sliding glass doors let light in to the studios, which overlook the gravel-covered backyard. John Storyk, a New York acoustical designer, helped design these rooms. The heptagonal shape was chosen because "parallel walls cause standing waves, which sound like a stuttering echo," Gleeson said.

For acoustical reasons, Gleeson's room has a concrete floor; the walls at one end are covered with plaster and the others with carpet. The space is filled with equipment for playing, mixing and recording music, as well as a video screen.

In Jeanrenaud's studio, the walls are plaster and the floor is wood. "My cello doesn't sound the same on a surface that doesn't respond," she said. The room contains only a few music stands and chairs; the quartet rehearses in it when they are not on tour.

The only thing Gleeson would change is the building's location. "If I'd known it was going to be a million-dollar house, I would have built it on Russian Hill," he said, referring to a more fashionable part of town, where, no doubt, the neighbors would have been even harder to please.

Passport Covers Devised for Nervous U.S. Tourists

International Herald Tribune

MARY BLUME

IT'S hard to believe that right now there are millions of American tourists abroad on a feckless summer spree, buying souvenirs, getting tanned, and flashing their blue-backed American passports with impunity.

The passport part worries Timothy Gibson, a hospital nurse in upstate New York. It worries him a lot, to the point where he has devised a safety device called PASSAFE. "Terrorism Abroad Is A Reality," reads the headline in an ad he took out in The New York Times. PASSAFE is a jacket that slips over the American passport and disguises it.

White Americans are offered a blue Canadian jacket, Black Americans a green Guyanan jacket and Hispanic Americans a red Argentinian jacket. Oriental Americans will have to fend for themselves for the time being, although a Taiwanese jacket is in the offing, and regrettably Gibson hasn't thought of American Indians at all.

"I think of myself as being very conscious as to what's happening newswise," Gibson said of his idea by telephone from his home-office in Oneonta, New York. "My general impression is that Americans have been historically targeted by terrorists."

The concept of PASSAFE came to Gibson during a nap after a hard day in the operating room two years ago. After patenting his product, finding a manufacturer and checking with the U.S. authorities who, if they aren't wild about the idea, admitted it is not illegal, Gibson put PASSAFE on the market at $19.95, postpaid, this spring. The marketing seminars he has been assiduously attending suggest that he has an exciting sales potential of 600,000 to 700,000 PASSAFES. So far he has sold about 100.

'It's not counterfeit, the whole point is to create an illusion of authenticity, because that could save someone's life.'
Timothy Gibson, creater of PASSAFE

"I'm paying my bills, which people in the business tell me is a good sign," Gibson said. He is the company's president and sole employee although he is thinking of taking in partners to provide an infusion of capital and of raising prices in the fall. "The marketing people tell me the product is underpriced."

Passport covers are not new. Many travelers like to protect their passports with facsimile covers of the appropriate nationality and Gibson says there is even a woman in the U.S. who markets "passports" with country names that no longer exist such as Rhodesia or the Congo. But he claims to be the first to think of a false cover as a protective device.

"It isn't something we like to see," a Canadian official said. The Canadians and the U.S. State Department have also warned Gibson that a fake cover might make a skilled terrorist wonder why an individual is trying to conceal his or her nationality.

"I've given that quite a bit of thought," Gibson said. "I'm working from the position that if you're an American in a hijacking where they're looking for Americans, then if I can use the expression you're dead meat to begin with and you only have last-ditch efforts. This may be the single thing that might help. To say that a passport jacket would be the impetus for somebody to murder you and legitimize it is legally and morally ludicrous."

PASSAFE, made from laminated paper in Massachusetts, is a close but deliberately imperfect copy of the real thing. On its inside is printed the disclaimer, "The use of PASSAFE is the responsibility of the holder. This is not a legal document."

"It's not counterfeit, the whole point is to create an illusion of authenticity," Gibson said. "That's what I'm looking for because it may be that distraction of authenticity that could save someone's life.

"You may not even realize when it's helped you at times," he added.

Gibson recommends that travelers take the jacket off when checking into a hotel but slip it on again when changing money. PASSAFE is recommended only for threatening situations, he says. "If anybody wants to pass it off as something else, that's their responsibility. The intended purpose is for people to protect themselves in a threatening situation, which they have a right to do."

If Gibson is eager to sell PASSAFE, he is equally eager not to offend terrorist groups by doing so. He wishes it to be pointed out that he is Irish-American so the IRA should not take offense, and he has lots of Muslim friends in Oneonta and is learning Arabic.

"I certainly don't intend to make a political statement and I'm not out to save the world. I'm an entrepreneur. I've got an idea for a product which I think is an important one and I think people may benefit from it."

Gibson says he has sold PASSAFE to several physician friends but has sold none in his hometown. "I think some of the people here aren't geared to it perhaps," he said.

He has been to Europe in pre-PASSAFE days and so has his wife, but they are not going this summer. In fact they'll be spending their vacation in what is probably the world's safest resort at this point in time: Kennebunkport, Maine.

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's plant-life. Plants protect soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies and prevent deserts forming. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet we're destroying the tropical rain forests they grow in at the rate of 50 acres a minute – making a crisis for ourselves and a bigger one for our children.

What can be done about it?
A practical international plant conservation programme is now well under way all around the world. It is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality by joining the World Wide Fund for Nature.

We need your voice and financial support. So get in touch with your local WWF office, or send your contribution direct to the World Wide Fund for Nature at:
WWF International, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.
WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

WWF acknowledges with thanks the donation of this space by International Herald Tribune
Advertisement prepared as a public service by Ogilvy & Mather

U.S. Designers Finding a Niche in Japan

By Garry Abrams
Los Angeles Times Service

THE Los Angeles designer Gregory Poe recalls with amazement the day a group of Japanese manufacturers showed him his chart — the one that plotted his business career far into the hazy future.

"They had a Gregory Poe projection sheet that ran into the year 2000," he said. "I don't know where I'm going, but they know where I'm going."

Poe isn't discussing astrology. He's talking about designing fashion collections for the Japanese market, where his apparel and accessories have been sold exclusively since 1981. The Los Angeles native does not produce a collection in the United States.

Since he teamed up with the Tokyo manufacturer, Wacoal, eight years ago, Poe has discovered what it is like to be "owned" by a Japanese firm. Not only are his designs produced by a Japanese corporation, they are sold there exclusively in 16 independent shops and department store boutiques.

Admittedly, Poe's arrangement is unusual, but not as uncommon now as when he first agreed to it. And it vividly illustrates the increasing attraction of Japan for a few Americans. They have found that the Asian marketplace — with a reputation for impenetrability — can be a haven for professional freedom and creativity.

Poe, it should be noted, has a strong whimsical streak. He first made a name for himself in the late 1970s with plastic clothing and handbags containing floating plastic fish.

About a year ago, another Los Angeles designer, Leon Max, with a well-established reputation for his American collection, began designing a separate line that is available exclusively in Japan. He is pleased that he is encouraged to stretch his imagination to the limit for Japanese customers without fear of violating staid fashion habits.

Acknowledging that he sometimes has been "dismayed at the reception" in the United States which is not always positive to his more adventurous designs, Max adds that his work "doesn't have to be bastardized at all" for the Japan market. "I find that the consumers of Japan are somewhat more appreciative of quality and design."

Max noted that surfwear and related clothing are prominently featured in Japanese stores. The wave-riding mystique has been an important American cultural export.

The relative lack of price resistance among Japanese consumers is another factor that pleases the fashion designers. Poe and Max say their clothes, made from more lavish fabrics and with more detailing than in most domestic lines, have fairly stiff price tags. Max says his women's suits sell for $800 to $900, while Poe said his price range tops out at about $3,000.

Poem Reveals Lyrical Side of Khomeini

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New Republic will publish in its next issue a poem written by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The 14-line poem appeared June 21, several weeks after the ayatollah's death, in an Iranian newspaper, Kayhan, which is published in Tehran. An accompanying article said the poem was written two or three months before Khomeini died on June 3, and that it honored the birthday of Mohammed's daughter, Fatima.

Little is known of Fatima, said an authority on Iran, Shaul Bakhash of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, except that she was the wife of Ali, "the first imam of the Shiites," and she occupies a revered position in the Islamic faith comparable to that of the Virgin Mary in the Roman Catholic religion.

The poem was made available by Khomeini's son, Hojatolislam Ahmed Khomeini. Kayhan later reported that the committee in Iran that has been preparing the full edition of Khomeini's writings is also considering publishing a volume of his verse.

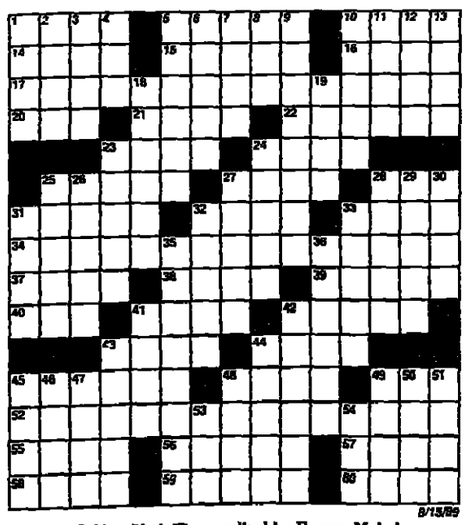
The translation is by William Chittick, who teaches religious studies at the State University at Stony Brook, New York.

"Given what the West has thought of Khomeini, the lyricism of the poem and its radical, law-threatening mysticism are startling," said Leon Wieseltier, literary editor of The New Republic. "The tyrant turns out to have been a religious intellectual in the fullest sense," he said.

Bakhash said there was a long tradition of Persian mystical poetry, of which the Khomeini poem partakes by using an allegorical symbolism that is both spiritual and physical. "In that same tradition, there is a certain impatience with the specific strictures of religion," he said.

The poem, which will appear in the Sept. 4 issue of The New Republic, is used here with the permission of the magazine:

I have become imprisoned, O beloved, by the mole on your lip!
I saw your ailing eyes and became ill through love.
Delivered from self, I beat the drum of "I am the Real!"
Like Hallaj, I became a customer for the top of the gallows.
Heartache for the beloved has thrown so many sparks into my soul
That I have been driven to despair and become the talk of the bazaar!
Open the door of the tavern and let us go there day and night,
For I am sick and tired of the mosque and seminary.
I have torn off the garb of asceticism and hypocrisy,
Putting on the cloak of the tavern-haunting shaykh and becoming aware.
The city preacher has so tormented me with his advice
That I have sought aid from the breath of the wine-drenched profligate.
Leave me alone to remember the idol-temple,
I who have been awakened by the hand of the tavern's idol.



ACROSS

1 At a distance
5 Dairy of baseball fame
10 Hardy heroine
14 Ramona
15 Meet the day
16 Cinders of comics
17 Garbo
20 Pale Grounds hero
21 Carolina rail
22 Pivot
23 Go ahead
24 Victor of Hindoon
25 Wise lawmaker
27 Ruth's sobriquet
28 Dip oar lightly
31 —— Sadat
32 An 18-wheeler
33 Dancer Tamara — —
34 Connie Stevens
37 Long, hard journey
38 A Kennedy
39 Flutter
40 A First Lady's monogram
41 Bit of pastry
42 Stitch again
43 Hi-fi buff's concern
44 Love's antithesis
45 Outlanders
48 Transmitted
49 Sesame
52 Loren
55 Stockings
56 Type of diet
57 Hence
58 Foil's relative
59 Lone Ranger's sidekick
60 Adolescent

DOWN

1 Jason's ship
2 —— Collins, Colo
3 Support in crime
4 Soak, as flax
5 Shallow pond
6 Bolivian city
7 Leaning Tower city
8 Is: Fr.
9 Gumard
10 Irritable
11 Actress Lanchester
12 Keyhole
13 Rational
18 Home from the sea
19 Links cry
23 Negligent
24 Actress — Lee Curtis
25 Night sound
26 Holder of a certain title
27 Animal
28 Search deeply
29 Miller's "—— From the Bridge"
30 Early TV star
31 "—— Sanctorum"
32 Emporium
33 Silly one
35 Do business
36 Slum
41 Singer Tennille
42 Spread for the Reagans
43 Giggle
44 Stickup
45 Court celebrity
46 Downtown Chi
47 —— dixit
48 Glance over
49 Sped
50 "Bus Stop" playwright
51 Author Uris
53 B'way sign
54 Allow

8/15/89

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ESCADA
in Paris
New Fall & winter COLLECTION
Marie-Martine
8, rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th.
Tel.: (1) 42 22 18 44

"You can save up to 50% when you subscribe to the International Herald Tribune."

Call toll-free today and just tell the operator:

"Yes, please send me a 12-month subscription plus 52 FREE issues to the IHT. — 14 months in all."

— OR IF YOU PREFER A SHORTER SUBSCRIPTION TERM —

"Yes, please send me a 6-month subscription plus 26 FREE issues to the IHT. — 7 months in all."

You may pay by credit card or we will invoice you or your company. If a toll-free number is not available in your country of residence or if you prefer to order by mail, just complete and mail the coupon below.

(Offer valid until December 31, 1989 for new subscribers only.)

Country/Currency		TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER	12 months (+52 free issues)	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months (+26 free issues)
Austria**	A. Sch.	0660 396	4,400	3,608	2,500
Belgium**	B.Fr.	(02) 218 45 43*	11,000	7,200	6,000
Denmark**	D.Kr.	0430 00 80	2,700	1,304	1,500
Finland**	F.M.	(90) 60 30 30*	1,760	1,334	970
France	F.F.	05-436 436	1,500	1,230	830
Germany**	D.M.	0130 25 31	580	403	320
Gr. Britain	£	— —	140	96.60	77
Greece**	Dr.	691 02 42***	29,000	25,600	16,000
Ireland	Ir.L.	— —	155	118	85
Italy	Lire	— —	420,000	308,000	231,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands**	Fl.	06-022 08 15	600	492	340
Norway**	N.Kr.	(02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100
Portugal**	Esc.	(01) 80 71 23*	29,000	29,240	16,000
Spain**	Ptas.	(91) 401 29 00*	32,000	22,600	17,600
Sweden**	S.Kr.	(08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100
Switzerland	S.Fr.	046 05 68 00	455	455	255
Rest Europe, N. Afr., X-French Africa, Mid. East	$	— —	470	Varies by country	260
Rest of Afr.,Gulf St.,Asia	$	— —	620		340
Central/Latin America	$	— —	540		295

* In the following countries, you will pay only the cost of a local call as a connecting charge: Belgium, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. (For all other listed toll-free numbers, the call is absolutely free.)
** Please ask your operator for details about local delivery in these countries.
*** Call this local number in Athens. (Not toll-free.)

International Herald Tribune.

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 61; telex: 612832; fax: 46 37 93 70.

Please send me

☐ a 12-month subscription + 52 FREE issues to the IHT — (14 months in all)
☐ a 6-month subscription + 26 FREE issues to the IHT — (7 months in all)

☐ My check is enclosed. ☐ Please charge my credit card.
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Card account number ____ Card expiry date ____ Signature ____
Name ____ Address ____
City/Code ____ Country ____ Tel./Telex/Fax ____

15-8-89

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SthCor n	23305	20¼	18	18	—4¾
HewlPk	20274	53¾	51⅞	52¾	—2½
McDnl s	19235	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
AT&T	18947	39⅛	38¼	38½	— ⅜
TexUtil	17691	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
ParCom	15402	60⅞	59⅛	59⅞	—1¾
IBM	14856	116½	114¾	116⅛	+ ⅜
EKodak	14392	51¼	49⅝	50⅜	+ ⅜
USX	12626	35⅝	35	35⅛	
GenEl	12470	57⅞	56⅛	56⅝	—1
HarBrJ	12337	17⅞	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
Exxon	11866	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅝
DowCh	11183	100¼	98⅛	99⅞	+1⅜
PhilMr	10823	160⅞	157½	159⅞	— ¼
GMotr s	10450	44⅞	44	44⅜	— ⅛

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	142,010,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	237,778,060
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,170,000
Amex prev. cons. close	16,240,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	100,444,400
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	139,564,300
NYSE volume up	38,266,200
NYSE volume down	84,991,700
Amex volume up	3,801,500
Amex volume down	4,922,300
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	192.47	191.13	191.37	—0.90
Industrials	230.63	229.51	229.51	—0.84
Transp.	196.97	195.38	195.44	—0.34
Utilities	92.56	91.84	91.84	—0.44
Finance	165.07	163.98	163.98	—1.34

Monday's MARKET DIARY

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	222	273
Declined	358	324
Unchanged	262	255
Total Issues	842	852
New Highs	21	31
New Lows	8	12

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	459.99	—2.49	461.73	449.88
Industrials	445.02	—2.90	451.17	437.49
Finance	548.15	—2.02	552.00	524.85
Insurance	538.86	—4.46	535.33	513.24
Utilities	717.91	—3.15	717.13	703.27
Banks	488.66	+0.25	475.36	474.18
Transp.	459.01	—1.37	458.14	440.89

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	10191	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
WangB	4285	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
EchoBy	4215	16⅝	15⅞	16½	+ ½
Kirby	3937	8⅛	7⅞	8	
TexAir	3883	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
Coren	3788	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
FruitL	2295	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
MichSir	2101	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
TIE	2048	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
Amdhl	1742	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Alarl	1729	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
MoomC	1637	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Diasonc	1599	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Sotnby s	1465	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	+1⅛
NY Tim	1396	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	93.35	—0.07
Utilities	94.08	—0.20
Industrials	92.63	+0.02

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	473	586
Declined	988	954
Unchanged	530	477
Total Issues	1991	2017
New Highs	54	154
New Lows	6	9

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 11	347,073	793,784	89,690
Aug. 10	439,540	742,378	83,045
Aug. 9	420,162	785,403	45,867
Aug. 8	532,822	749,150	15,443
Aug. 7	814,858	641,924	16,850

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2671.47	2702.96	2654.97	2677.92	— 6.07
Trans	1412.34	1432.08	1395.98	1413.94	+ 0.71
Util	217.18	219.00	215.29	216.23	— 1.22
Comp	1062.06	1074.82	1053.35	1063.23	— 2.04

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	395.16	391.45	392.77	—1.61
Transp.	307.36	303.55	304.50	—0.93
Utilities	139.92	138.09	138.47	—0.80
Finance	33.22	32.80	32.85	—0.36
SP 500	345.44	341.96	343.06	—1.16
SP 100	321.10	317.58	318.97	—0.93

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	764	892
Declined	1,172	1,069
Unchanged	n.a.	2,444
Total Issues	n.a.	4,405

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
380.65	378.70	379.00	— 1.64

Profit-Taking Pushes New York Stocks Lower

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Monday in moderate trading as profit-taking continued to pressure the market following Friday's sell-off.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which tumbled 28.64 points on Friday, fell 6.07, to close at 2,677.92.

Broader market averages also lost ground. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.90, to 191.37. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slid 1.68, to 343.06. The price of an average share lost 18 cents.

Declines led advances by about a 2 to 1 ratio. Volume was 142.01 million shares, compared with 197.55 million shares Friday.

As was the case Friday, stock prices followed the bond market, where late bouts of profit-taking caused prices to give up earlier gains.

A.C. Moore, director of Research at Argus Research Corp., said the selling followed sharp upward moves in both markets that were made as a result of drops in interest rates since June. He noted that uncertainty about the short-term outlook for rates was weighing heavily on both markets.

Smith Corona was the most active NYSE issue, plunging 4¾ to 18. The company said late Friday it plans to cut its work force by 10 percent to reduce portable typewriter inventories.

Hewlett-Packard followed, dropping 2½ to 52¾. The company said preliminary figures indicate its net income for the fiscal quarter ended in July was 75 cents to 80 cents a share, below analysts' estimates.

AT&T eased ⅜ to 38½. IBM rose ⅜ to 116⅛.

Among other blue chips, McDonald's rose ⅜ to 29, Eastman Kodak gained ⅜ to 50⅜, Merck & Co. added ¾ to 74⅜, and Coca-Cola moved up ½ to 65⅜.

Many issues driven higher recently by takeover talk fell sharply. Tambrands plunged 1¾ to 70⅞, F.W. Woolworth fell 2¼ to 63¼, and Ferro slid 1⅜ to 60⅛.

Prices closed lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The American Stock Exchange index slid 1.64, to close at 379.00. Declines led advances by about a 2 to 1 ratio. The price of an average share lost 7 cents. Volume totaled 11.170 million shares, down from 16.239 million traded Friday.

BAT Industries led the Amex issues, easing ⅜ to 12⅞.

The National Association of Securities Dealers composite index fell 2.49, to 459.99.

■ European Markets Down

Major European stock markets closed sharply lower on Monday as investors apparently took fright at Friday's drop on Wall Street, Reuters reported from London.

Dealers said New York's failure to close on Friday at an all-time high, despite having touched an intrasession record that day, had made European investors wary.

But in Frankfurt, where the DAX index slumped 24.23 points, or 1.5 percent to end at 1,584.37, brokers said the weakness could simply mean the market was pausing for breath after a series of 1989 closing highs last week.

"There is good buying interest at lower levels and that means the rally could resume later this week," said one trader.

In London the Financial Times index of 100 leading issues ended 28.3 points lower, at 2,325.9. It had opened more than 38 points down.

"We needed a shakeout," said one London dealer.

"Many people are happier to see the FT index at current levels after being worryingly high for some time," added Trevor Laugharne of the investment bank Kleinwort Benson. "Share prices are now at a much better valuation level."

The index has risen steadily during the past year to a point last week where, at 2,360, it was within striking distance of the all-time closing high of 2,443.4 set in July 1987.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 14

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev
ABN Bank	45.70	46.10
ACF Holding	45	46
Aegon	111.50	111.20
Ahold	137	139.70
Akzo	148.10	148.50
AMEV	57.20	57.70
AtDam Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amro Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bols	154	154.50
Buhrmann Tett	69.50	70
BVG	22.10	[illegible]
Center Parcs	49	50
CSM	71.90	72.10
DAF	55.90	55.60
DSM	133.30	134.20
Elsevier	81.10	81.80
Fokker	47.20	47.20
Gist-Brocades	34.50	34.80
Heineken	131.30	132.80
Hoogovens	112.70	113
Hunter Douglas	120.50	121
IHC Caland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter Mueller	109.50	108.50
KLM	55.40	55.50
KNP	56	57.30
Nat Neder	69.30	69.80
Nedlloyd	94.20	95
NMB Bank	275.50	277.50
Oce Grinten	311	313
Pakhoed	137	137
Philips	40.80	41.40
Robeco	112.60	112.30
Rodamco	161	160.50
Rolinco	112.50	112.10
Rorento	62.50	62.20
Royal Dutch	146.40	147.70
Unilever	155.80	155.90
Van Ommeren	45.90	46.10
VMF Stork	38.50	38.70
VNU	103	103.50
Wessanen	96	97.50
Wolters/Kluwer	50.80	51.70

Indice CBS : 196.50
Previous : 197.70

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev
AEG	219	219.50
Allianz Hldg	2140	2181
Altana Ind	451.20	452
Asko Dt. Kfhs	920	895
BASF	299	303.90
Bayer	317	322
Bay. Hypo bank	407	413
Bay Vereinsbank	392	399
BBC	499.50	497
BHF	453	456.50
BMW	606	613
Commerzbank	257	262
Continental	318.80	321.80
Daimler-Benz	798.50	810.50
Degussa	511	516.50
Dt Babcock	217	220
Deutsche Bank	658	672.50
Dresdner Bank	355.50	363.70
Feldmuehle	401	397
Harpener	453	456
Henkel	555	556
Hochtief	725.50	733
Hoechst	303.10	309.70
Hoesch	236.50	239.50
Holzmann	929.80	915
Horten	284	286.50
Hussel	647	657
Ind Wke Karls	328.50	332.50
Kali Salz	217	217
Karstadt	601	605
Kaufhof	511	515.90
KHD Kloeckner	188	192
Kloeckner Werke	156.50	159.50
Krupp Stahl	217	220
Linde	788	792
Lufthansa	175.50	177.50
MAN AG	352.50	356
Mannesmann	250	253.90
Metallgesell	461.50	469
Muench Rueck	2650	2660
Nixdorf	348	354.20
PKI	565.50	569
Porsche	830	850
Preussag	298	299
PWA Papier	307	309.50
RWE	338.50	342.80
Rheinmetall	409	414
Schering	738	744.50
SEL	339.50	353.50
Siemens	604	615.10
Thyssen AG	234.50	239.20
Varta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veba	339.20	343.50
VEW	192	197
Viag	353	354.50
Volkswagen	457.50	463.50
Wella Vz	672	677

Commerzbank Index : 1958.10
Previous : 1984.90
FAZ Index : 654.44
Previous : 663.04

Helsinki

	Close	Prev
Amer A	143	146
Enso-Gutzeit	34	35
K.O.P.	59.50	60
Kymmene	116	117
Nokia	109	120
Pohiola	270	270

Stockmann / Helsinki (cont.)

	Close	Prev.
Stockmann	264	266
Utd Paper	117	120
Wartsila	370	370

Unitas Index : 767.50
Previous : 768.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.70	14.50
Cathay Pacific	8.50	8.45
Cavendish Int'l	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheung Kong	8.45	[illegible]
China Light Pwr	12.10	12.10
Dairy Farm Int'l	7.50	7.30
Hang Lung Dev	5	[illegible]
Hang Seng Bank	20.90	20.60
Henderson Land	5.55	4.90
HK Air Eng.	20.40	19.90
HK China Gas	17.30	17.25
HK Electric Hdgs	7.75	7.60
HK Land Hold.	8.35	8.30
HK Realty Trust	4.87	4.85
HK Shang Bank	5.60	5.45
HK Shai Hits	5.10	4.87
HK Telecomm	4.80	4.87
HK Ferry	4.80	4.85
Hutch Whampoa	8.60	8.55
Hysan Dev	1.38	1.37
Jardine Math.	20.70	20.30
Jardn Strat Hdg	12.50	11.90
Kowloon Motor	7.30	7.25
Mandarin Orient	5.15	5.10
Miramar Hotel	6.25	6.20
New World Dev	10.40	10.40
SHK Props	11.60	11.30
Stelux	2.40	2.37
Swire Pac A	16.30	16.10
Tai Cheung Prps	4.42	4.37
TVE	0.92	0.95
Wharf Hold.	9	8.95
Wing On Co	4.95	4.85
Winsor Ind.	8.70	8.70
World Int'l Hdgs	3.80	3.75

Hang Seng Index : 2640.39
Previous : 2613.39

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1950	2000
Altech	8500	8500
Anglo Amer Corp	9950	9900
Barlows	4375	4375
Blyvoor	1025	1025
Buffels	4700	4700
GFSA	8200	8200
Harmony	2000	1975
Highveld Steel	2060	2060
Kloof	3400	3400
Nedbank Grp Ltd	950	940
Rusplat	6625	6900
SA Brews	2700	2680
St Helena	2975	2750
Sasol	1270	1290
Welkom	2250	2250
Western Deep	13950	14200

Composite Stock Index : 2740
Previous : 2753

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	532	535
Am Gold	41.87	41.87
Anglo Amer Corp	15.05	14.97
Assoc Brit Foods	379	384
Asda-MFI Go	206	213
Barclays Plc	510	523
Bass	10.73	10.75
B.A.T.	805	833
Blue Circle	268	271.50
Boc Group	523	528
Boots	292	296
Bowater Ind.	524	528
British Aerospace	700	708
British Airo. Auth	361	362
British Airways	198	200
British Gas	228	231
British Petroleum	295	300
British Steel	73	74
British Telecom	252	256
BTR	445	453
Burmah Oil	642	647
Cable Wireless	566	575
Cadbury Schwep	406	410
Charter Cons.	571	565
Commerc. Union	399	418
Cons Gold Field	14.75	14.75
Cookson Group	369	378
Courtaulds	364	367
Dalgety	407	414
De Beers	14.37	14.27
Dixons	164	168
Driefontein	10.50	10.37
Fisons	341	349
Freegold (USD)	8.58	8.62
Gateway	223	225
Gen Accid Fire L	10.47	10.53
Genl Electric C	275	276
GKN	452	462
Glaxo	14.88	15.13
Grd Metropol Plc	616	632
Great Univ Stores	15.75	15.75
Guard Ryl Ex	210	215
Guinness Plc	577	577
Hanson Tr Plc	241	241
Hawker Siddeley	742	747
ICI Plc Stk Uts	13.03	13.45
Jaguar Plc	389	390
Kingfisher	339	353
Land Sec Plc	590	593
Legal Gen Grp	347	352
Lloyds Bank Plc	375	381
Lonrho Plc	286	291
Lucas Ind Plc	690	705
Marks Spencer	209	213
Maxwell Comm	194	196
MB Group New	204	210
Midland Bk Plc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat West Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearson Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
P and O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilkington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plessey	[illegible]	246
Prudential Corp	200	201
Racal Electronics	215	403
Randfontein S	55.50	55.50
Rank Org	925	935
Reed Intl	451	457
Reuters	950	959
Rolls Royce	167	171
Royal Dutch	42.37	42.32
RTZ Corp	554	565
Saatchi	316	322
Sainsbury	274	277
Sears Holds	124	130
Shell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siebe	[illegible]	[illegible]
STC Plc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Chart Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Storehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Allce Land Ins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tate and Lyle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thorn Emi	[illegible]	[illegible]
T.I. Group	461	472
Trafalgar House	[illegible]	393
Trusthse Forte	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ultramar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Biscuits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vickers	[illegible]	[illegible]
War Loan 3½ £	38.81	38.87
Wellcome	523	524

F.T. 30 Index : 1958.30
Previous : 1969.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2325.90
Previous : 2354.30

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	862	856
Bco. Central	1005	1005
Bco. Santander	853	859
Banesto	1095	1095
CEPSA	496	502
Dragados	647	641.50
Hidroelec. Esp.	455	N.Q.
Iberduero	119.87	119.75
Telefonica	202.75	201

General Index : 311.78
Previous : 311.86

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5319	5340
Bastogi	408	409
Ciga hotels	4900	4991
CIR	6000	6190
Cred Ital	2770	2798
Eridania	7310	7355
Ferruzzi Fin.	2515	2552
Ferruzzi Agr.	2610	2635
Fiat SPA	11200	11345
Generali	44850	45600
IFI	25100	25300
Italcem	13000	13240
Italgas	2515	2535
Italmobiliare	18450	19400
Mediobca	25490	25900
Montedison	2490	2500
NBA	1800	1851
Olivetti	9050	9290
Pirelli	3810	3825
RAS	31050	31350
Rinascente	6400	6463
Safeem	2740	2800
SIP	3428	3480
SME	4039	4099
Snia	3170	3230
Standa	26850	27300
Stet	4860	4931
Toro Assi Risp	24990	25450

a: x100.
MIB Index: 1171
Previous : 1183

Sao Paulo

Aug. 11.

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	0.54	0.56
Bradesco	0.09	0.09
Brahma	0.03	0.03
Paranapanema	0.06	0.07
Petrobras	2.31	2.30
Varig	0.92	0.85

Bovespa Index: 13902
Previous : 13573

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	267	265
Alfa Laval	750	780
Asea	636	645
Astra -A	347	342
Atlas Copco	310	310
Electrolux B	365	369
Ericsson	652	650
Esselte-A	155	155
Handelsbanken	190	188
Pharmacia-A	200	205
Norsk Hydro	148	150
Saab-Scania	271	270
Sandvik	380	380
SCA-A	151	150
S-E. Banken	113	113
Skandia Int-A	250	250
Skanska	380	380
SKF	175	168
Stora	450	447
Swedish Match B	195	200
Volvo	485	489

Affaersvaerlden : 1324.70
Previous : 1324.40

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.18	5.18
BHP	10.30	9.94
Boral	4.12	4.02
Bougainville	2.30	2.25
Coles Myer	8.80	8.76
Comalco	4.15	4
CRA	10.90	10.45
CSR	5.15	5.04
Dunlop	5.30	5.18
Elders IXL	2.99	3
ICI Australia	6.50	6.40
Magellan	1.85	1.85
MIM	2.54	2.43
Nat Aust Bank	6.32	6.28
News Corp	17.40	17.30
N Broken Hill	2.90	2.85
Poseidon	2.45	2.45
QCT Resources	1.52	1.47
Santos	4.02	4
Thomas Nation	3.97	3.98
Western Mining	6.28	6.14
Westpac Banking	5.32	5.28
Woodside	2.83	2.84

All Ordinaries Index : 1715.50
Previous : 1695.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev
Akai Electr	747	750
Asahi Chemical	1220	1240
Asahi Glass	2240	2250
Bank of Tokyo	1740	1740
Bridgestone	1770	1710
Canon	1860	1870
Casio	1450	1470
C.Itoh	1030	1040
Dai Nippon Print	2440	2450
Daiwa House	2680	2700
Daiwa Securities	2250	2250
Fanuc	6910	6970
Fuji Bank	3460	3470
Fuji Photo	4690	4720
Fujitsu	1640	1680
Hitachi	1710	1700
Hitachi Cable	1300	1310
Honda	2240	2250
Ito Yokado	4230	4240
Japan Air Lines	17100	17000
Kajima	2200	2180
Kansai Power	4790	4740
Kawasaki Steel	890	890
Kirin Brewery	1960	1940
Komatsu	1280	1290
Kubota	1240	1250
Kyocera	6570	6680
Matsu Elec Inds	2510	2510
Matsu Elec Wks	2170	2150
Mitsubishi Bk	3370	3390
Mitsubishi Kasei	1060	1070
Mitsubishi Elec	1160	1160
Mitsubishi Hev	1200	1210
Mitsubishi Corp	1550	1540
Mitsui and Co	1140	1150
Mitsukoshi	2110	2230
Mitsumi	1080	1010
NEC	1990	1970
NGK Insulators	1660	1690
Nikko Securities	1870	1880
Nippon Kogaku	1520	1520
Nippon Oil	1430	1450
Nippon Steel	817	823
Nippon Yusen	1070	1080
Nissan	1550	1530
Nomura Sec	3390	3400
NTT (Fr Suisse)	19269	19126
Olympus Optical	1510	1550
Pioneer	4280	4310
Ricoh	1310	1310
Sanyo Elec	900	891
Sharp	1470	1460
Shimazu	1550	1580
Shinetsu-Chem	1790	1790
Sony	8740	8850
Sumitomo Bk	3920	3920
Sumitomo Chem	891	901
Sumi Marine	1480	1480
Sumitomo Metal	773	770
Taisei Corp	1600	1630
Taisho Marine	1390	1390
Takeda Chem	2580	2580
TDK	6120	6110
Teijin	933	931
Tokyo Marine	2180	2180
Tokyo Elec Pw	6010	6100
Toppan Printing	2980	2980
Toray Ind.	933	930
Toshiba	1390	1390
Toyota	2620	2640
Yamaichi Sec	1900	1860

Nikkei 225 : 34471
Previous : 34712
New Index : 2632
Previous : 2638

Zurich

	Close	Prev
Adia	8800	9000
Alusuisse	1350	1367
Bank Leu	3275	3300
Brown Boveri	4820	4850
Ciba Geigy	4520	4550
Credit Suisse	2800	2830
Electrow	3185	3175
Fischer	1900	1900
Interdiscount	3740	3730
Jacob Suchard	7450	7390
Jelmoli	2890	2890
Landis Gyr	1150	1140
Moevenpick	5875	5850
Nestle	8700	8750
Oerlikon-B	1130	1125
Pargesa Hld	1770	1780
Roche Holding B	3740	3675
Sandoz	2230	2270
Schindler	6250	6275
Sulzer	496	461
Surveillance	5325	5300
Swissair	1230	1235
SBC	373	384
Swiss Reinsur	3050	3075
Swiss Volksbank	1855	1870
Union Bank	3945	3990
Winterthur	3925	3100
Zurich Ins	2300	2340

Sec Bee Suisse : 792.30
Previous : 796.50

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	5.30	5.30
City Dev.	2.84	2.82
DBS	11.40	N.Q.
Fraser Neave	9.95	10.10
Genting	6.35	6.35
Harrisons Plant	1.94	1.96
Haw Par	3.12	3.12
Hume	3.02	3.06
Inchcape	5.75	5.70
Keppel	5.40	5.45
KL Kepong	3.18	3.10
Lum Chang	1.44	1.41
Malayan Banks	7.90	7.90
OCBC	10.10	10.20
OUB	4.56	4.56
OUE	8	8.20
Sembawang	4.98	4.94
Shangri-la	8.15	8.10
Sime Darby	3.56	3.58
SIA	14.80	14.60
S'pore Land	13.30	13.30
S'pore Press	9.15	9.10
Sing Steamship	3.56	3.56
Straits Trading	4.04	4.02
UOB	5.55	5.55
United Overseas	2.64	2.64

Straits Times Ind. : 1379.96
Previous : 1377.40

Toronto

Aug. 14

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3418	Abti Prce	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
14000	Agnico E	$9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
76694	Air Canada	$14½	14¼	14⅜	
39820	Alt Energy	$19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
8790	Alta Nat	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ½
46190	A Barick	$30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
200	Atco I f	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
166794	BCE Inc	$42¼	42	42⅛	— ⅛
15781	BCED	275	273	273	— 2
7150	BC Gas	$15¼	15	15⅛	
19614	BP Canada	$17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
4250	Bl Bk Nkl	210	200	202	— 5
319521	Bank N S	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
5450	BCE Mobl	$31¾	31	31⅜	— ⅛
830	Bramalea	$34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
12891	BC Phone	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
61621	CAE	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
40500	CCL A	$12	12	12	+ ¼
1700	CCL B f	$12⅛	12	12	
20650	Cambior	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32018	Campeau	$19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
11450	C Nor West	$8	7¾	8	
5800	C Packrs	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
71925	Cl Bk Com	$31	30½	30¾	— ⅛
3725	CP Forest	$43⅞	43	43	— 1
368892	CP Ltd	$26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
38130	CTire A f	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
11496	C Util B	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
10880	Cantor	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
10300	Cara	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
25	Celanese	$31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
5100	Cineplex	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
100	Conwest A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
280654	Corona A f	$9⅝	8⅞	9	+ ¼
200	Crownx	$13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ¼
2620	Denison A p	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
423	Denison B f	495	495	495	
4750	Derlan	$12	11¾	12	
1348	Dicknsn A f	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
100	Dicknsn B	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
11300	Dofasco	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
60	Donohue B	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
900	Du Pont A	$26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
122150	Dylex A f	$10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
48700	Equty Svr A	430	420	430	+10
1350	FPI Ltd	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	
653338	Fcnbrdge	$38⅝	37⅜	38⅛	+1⅜
5200	Fed Ind A	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
1300	Fed Plon	$13⅞	13½	13⅝	
8100	F City Fin	$34½	34	34½	+ ¼
1809	Fiat CCan A	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2000	Fiat C Inv	$21⅞	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
6900	Gendis A	$22¼	22	22	— ⅛
3700	Gibraltar	$11	11	11	— ⅛
8550	Goldcorp f	420	410	420	+10
1000	Grafl G	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
1050	Hayes D	$15	15	15	
2075	Hees Intl	$31⅝	31⅛	31½	
14300	Hemlo Gld	$15	14⅞	14⅞	
23323	Hollinger I	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	
4250	H Bay Co	$32½	32¼	32½	
60445	Imasco L	$38½	38¼	38½	
600	Interhome	$49⅛	49	49	— ¼
8200	Ipsco	$18	17¾	18	
28600	Ivaco A f	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
21800	Jannock	$20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
110	Kerr Add	$20½	20½	20½	
8650	Labatt	$26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
3500	Loblaw Co	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
2716	Magna A f	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
74949	Mclan H X	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	
5814	Maritime f	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
1895	Mark Res	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
14690	Minnova	$19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
4000	Molson A f	$38⅞	38½	38⅝	
62950	Noranda F	$15½	15¼	15⅜	
361394	Noranda I	$25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
16226	Norcen	$27	26⅞	26⅞	
331810	Nova Cor f	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
10800	Nowsco W	$14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
15475	Onex C f	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
14300	Oshawa A f	$30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
32629	PWA Corp	$19⅛	18⅞	19	
3556	PanCan P	$30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
188246	Placer Dm	$18⅝	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
6144	Poco Pete	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
2010	Que Sturg a	132	139	139	+ 9
1088	Rayrock f	$8	8	8	— ⅛
92800	Renlsonc	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
3300	Rogers A	$156	150	154	+ 6
15172	Rogers B f	$133½	128	131½	+4½
107534	Royal Bnk	$46⅛	46	46	— ⅛
145272	Ry Trco	$18½	18⅜	18⅝	
104359	Sceptre R	485	475	485	+10
101378	Scotts f	$19⅝	19½	19½	
5958	Sears Can	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
66590	SHL Systm	$11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
17041	Shell Can	$43¼	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
46625	Sherritt	$13	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
7145	Southam	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
336980	Spar Aero f	$11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
37148	Stelco A	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
10125	TCC Bev	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
900	Teck Cor A	$26	24	24	—1⅛
715798	Teck B f	$23⅜	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
59449	ThomCor	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
150304	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
8400	Torstar B f	$37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
22816	TrnAlta U	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
125349	TrCan PL	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
3202	Trimac	460	450	460	+10
12322	Trilon A	$22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
5550	Trizec A f	$28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
62475	Turbo	65	64	64	+ 1
4450	Unicorp A f	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
950	Un Carbid	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7573	U Entprise	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3450	Westmin	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2718	Weston	$44	43½	43½	+ ½
6038	Woodwd A	350	340	340	—10

Total sales 30,738,645 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,994.30	3,996.40

Montreal

Aug. 14

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
44678	Bank Mont	$34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	
35942	BombrdrA	$15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
33463	BombrdrB	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
1500	CB Pak	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
12200	Cascades	$07½	07¼	07⅜	
18758	DomTxtA	$17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
1680	Memotec	$10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
38749	NatBk Cda	$14⅝	14⅜	14½	
12065	Noverco	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
49033	Power Corp	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
13295	Provigo	$10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
28450	SteinbrgA	$50⅞	50½	50½	+ ⅛
9015	Videotron	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	

Total Sales 6,982,598 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,725.65	1,726.53

Chase Unit Trims Dealings in Japan

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Chase Manhattan Securities Japan Ltd. has stopped dealing in Japanese securities on its own account and will concentrate on buying and selling shares for clients, a spokesman said Monday. The Tokyo-based subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Corp. lost 1.3 billion yen ($9.3 million) last year, the spokesman said.

Market Closed

The stock markets in Brussels and Paris were closed Monday for a holiday.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY.
A COLUMN ON NON-U.S. STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug. 14

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.29	3.50½	Sep	3.96	3.97¼	3.92½	3.97	—.00¾
4.40½	3.78	Dec	4.10	4.12	4.06½	4.11¾	—.01
4.43	3.97¼	Mar	4.14½	4.17	4.11½	4.17	—.00½
4.32	3.81	May	3.96	3.97½	3.92½	3.97½	+.00½
3.85	3.50½	Jul	3.64	3.68	3.59	3.66½	+.01
3.69	3.62	Sep				3.70	+.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,770
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,241 off 387

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.17¾	2.17	Sep	2.29¾	2.31½	2.27¼	2.27¾	—.06¼
2.95	2.18½	Dec	2.22	2.32½	2.29¾	2.31¾	—.04
2.86½	2.26	Mar	2.41	2.41	2.37½	2.40	—.03½
2.89½	2.30	May	2.43¼	2.45½	2.43	2.45½	—.03¼
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.45½	2.47¼	2.44¾	2.46¼	—.03¾
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.40½	2.42¼	2.40½	2.42¼	—.03½
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.39½	2.41¾	2.39½	2.41	—.03¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 42,055
Prev. Day Open Int. 143,704 up 1,807

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9.51	5.82	Aug	6.02	6.06	5.97	6.02½	—.12½
8.35	5.67	Sep	5.87	5.87	5.73½	5.77	—.20½
7.93	5.62	Nov	5.79	5.79	5.65	5.71	—.20¼
7.67	5.72	Jan	5.84	5.88½	5.75	5.79¼	—.21½
7.74	5.81½	Mar	5.96	5.96½	5.86	5.91	—.17
7.78	5.89	May	6.01	6.04	5.93	5.99	—.18
7.31	5.93	Jul	6.06	6.08	5.98¼	6.02	—.17
7.05	5.88	Aug	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.97	—.16
6.60	5.78	Sep	5.90	5.90	5.88	5.89½	—.03½
6.60	5.72	Nov	5.80	5.89	5.80	5.87	—.03½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 35,100
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,687 up 614

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
298.00	183.20	Aug	199.00	199.50	193.00	198.70	—3.50
286.00	180.10	Sep	185.50	185.80	182.70	185.40	—2.80
280.00	176.50	Oct	182.00	182.00	177.20	180.40	—3.40
260.00	175.50	Dec	180.00	180.00	176.00	178.80	—3.90
230.00	176.10	Jan	179.50	179.50	176.80	178.60	—3.70
249.20	178.00	Mar	181.00	181.00	178.00	179.70	—3.30
230.50	179.00	May	180.00	182.00	179.00	182.00	—2.00
208.00	179.50	Jul	181.20	182.50	179.00	182.50	—2.50
184.00	179.80	Aug	180.00	180.00	179.80	181.00	—4.50
182.50	179.00	Sep	179.90	179.90	179.90	181.50	—4.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,649
Prev. Day Open Int. 63,691 off 1,324

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
32.05	17.46	Aug	18.35	18.35	17.54	17.65	—.93
29.50	17.81	Sep	18.40	18.40	17.65	17.71	—.92
28.80	18.04	Oct	18.50	18.50	17.88	17.94	—.91
28.05	18.40	Dec	18.85	18.86	18.33	18.41	—.91
25.45	18.63	Jan	18.90	18.90	18.55	18.56	—.97
25.85	19.05	Mar	19.50	19.50	18.96	18.96	—.96
26.05	19.36	May	19.85	19.85	19.30	19.30	—.92
25.80	19.55	Jul	19.70	19.70	19.50	19.50	—.90
23.90	19.60	Aug	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.45	—.92
21.70	19.60	Sep	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.45	—.95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,210
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,058 up 31

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
74.80	65.00	Aug	74.60	74.90	74.50	74.52	—.15
76.70	66.30	Sep	75.35	75.35	75.35	75.35	—.50
76.90	68.20	Oct	76.10	76.35	75.50	75.52	—.45
75.37	62.00	Dec	74.77	74.95	74.25	74.27	—.60
74.47	69.80	Feb	73.75	73.85	73.47	73.52	—.28
75.57	70.80	Apr	74.70	74.85	74.50	74.60	—.20
73.45	69.75	Jun	72.05	72.40	72.05	72.30	+.08
71.95	69.50	Aug	70.80	70.90	70.60	70.60	+.30

Est. Sales 11,701 Prev. Sales 13,334
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,295 off 7

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
85.05	75.65	Aug	85.10	85.45	84.87	84.97	—.03
84.20	75.50	Sep	83.75	84.20	83.65	83.67	—.10
84.10	75.90	Oct	83.32	83.72	83.20	83.32	
84.50	76.60	Nov	83.60	83.95	83.47	83.60	+.08
84.35	77.30	Jan	83.35	83.70	83.27	83.35	—.10
83.05	77.40	Mar	82.35	82.70	82.25	82.25	—.15
82.45	78.90	Apr	81.40	81.60	81.35	81.35	—.25
81.35	78.75	May	80.25	80.25	80.20	80.20	—.15

Est. Sales 1,842 Prev. Sales 2,495
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,117 up 180

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
51.00	43.25	Aug	46.85	47.22	46.85	47.07	+.10
47.00	38.55	Oct	40.00	40.40	39.90	40.17	+.22
47.25	38.75	Dec	41.90	42.25	41.70	41.87	—.03
48.00	41.75	Feb	43.40	43.47	42.82	43.15	—.20
45.10	39.40	Apr	40.60	40.90	40.45	40.45	
50.70	44.25	Jun	45.70	45.80	45.27	45.30	—.30
48.95	44.95	Jul	46.00	46.00	45.70	45.70	—.30
45.60	43.85	Aug	44.15	44.15	44.15	44.15	—.25

Est. Sales 3,348 Prev. Sales 4,575
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,148 off 374

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
58.20	24.27	Aug	24.77	25.70	24.77	25.15	+.38
61.60	38.30	Feb	39.20	39.85	39.20	39.45	+.40
60.00	38.15	Mar	39.75	39.75	39.30	39.50	+.50
60.90	39.50	May	41.10	41.10	40.60	40.85	+.05
60.90	39.95	Jul	40.80	42.00	40.80	40.90	+.58
55.80	39.30	Aug	40.40	40.40	40.40	40.40	+.38

Est. Sales 2,260 Prev. Sales 2,905
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,125 off 98

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
152.90	76.40	Sep	77.00	77.40	74.80	76.62	—.22
149.50	78.00	Dec	78.60	78.60	76.85	78.42	+.11
146.00	80.60	Mar	80.75	81.20	79.60	81.46	+.51
124.50	82.80	May	82.50	82.25	82.25	83.63	+.20
132.25	85.25	Jul	85.25	85.25	84.80	85.25	—.38
120.00	88.50	Sep	88.75	88.75	87.00	88.00	—.75
104.00	90.00	Dec	91.50	91.50	90.10	90.75	—1.60

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,350
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,021 off 504

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14.79	8.45	Oct	14.30	14.37	13.57	13.63	—.79
13.30	8.00	Jan				11.94	—.79
13.85	8.75	Mar	13.30	13.38	12.75	12.81	—.60
13.60	9.20	May	13.05	13.10	12.59	12.67	—.49
13.48	10.55	Jul	12.83	12.84	12.46	12.49	—.46
13.19	10.40	Oct	12.55	12.55	12.20	12.20	—.40

Est. Sales 38,686 Prev. Sales 26,878
Prev. Day Open Int. 182,440 off 568

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1850	1127	Sep	1268	1270	1250	1268	—10
1735	1133	Dec	1295	1300	1276	1295	—6
1535	1133	Mar	1300	1300	1281	1296	—5
1465	1138	May	1305	1305	1290	1300	—3
1380	1154	Jul				1318	—5
1400	1180	Sep	1320	1320	1320	1335	+2
1395	1362	Dec				1352	—7

Est. Sales 4,144 Prev. Sales 7,095
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,929 off 241

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
187.75	132.00	Sep	157.60	160.20	157.30	159.60	+2.70
179.50	129.00	Nov	146.95	148.00	145.75	147.40	+1.45
173.00	127.50	Jan	143.25	144.00	142.90	143.65	+.65
171.20	127.75	Mar	142.75	143.00	142.75	142.70	+.55
169.00	139.25	May				141.70	+.55
		Jul				140.70	—.10
160.00	142.00	Sep				140.50	+.25
		Nov				140.50	+.25
		Jan				140.50	+.25

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 757
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,651 up 73

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
117.80	110.20	Aug	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.35	+3.00
131.50	76.00	Sep	117.80	120.30	117.50	120.00	+3.00
112.00	112.00	Oct				119.05	+2.95
126.00	77.45	Dec	115.00	117.50	115.00	117.25	+2.75

Est. Sales 9,000 Prev. Sales 7,078
Prev. Day Open Int.

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Aug				81.50	
104.00	76.50	Sep				81.50	
		Oct				80.50	
98.50	74.50	Dec				80.50	
82.50	82.50	Jan				79.00	
87.00	78.00	Mar				79.00	
		May				79.00	
95.50	95.50	Jul				79.00	
		Sep				79.00	
		Dec				79.00	
		Jan				79.00	
		Mar				79.00	
		May				79.00	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4
Prev. Day Open Int.

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
536.0	509.5	Aug				519.5	+3
861.0	510.0	Sep	519.5	524.5	518.5	522.0	+2
522.5	522.5	Oct				525.9	+2
886.0	522.0	Dec	532.5	537.0	531.0	534.4	+3
815.0	530.0	Jan				537.6	+3
910.0	534.0	Mar	544.5	548.0	544.5	546.0	+6
910.0	543.0	May	550.5	550.5	550.5	553.8	+7
761.5	550.0	Jul	562.0	562.0	562.0	562.0	+8
760.0	565.0	Sep				570.1	+8
742.0	568.0	Dec				581.5	+8
688.0	596.0	Jan				585.2	+8
665.0	583.0	Mar				593.1	+8
608.0	595.0	May				601.3	+8

Est. Sales 19,000 Prev. Sales 25,274
Prev. Day Open Int.

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
500.00	500.00	Sep				484.20	+1.50
609.00	475.20	Oct	483.50	489.40	481.50	487.20	+1.50
601.50	478.00	Jan	489.00	492.80	487.50	491.10	+1.60
557.50	487.50	Apr				494.80	+1.60
523.70	490.00	Jul				498.40	+1.60
528.00	501.00	Oct				502.00	+1.60

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,500
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,192 up 4,402

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Aug				134.50	—.30
180.00	116.00	Sep	135.00	136.25	134.25	135.75	—.30
177.50	120.50	Dec	135.30	136.00	134.75	136.00	—.30
174.00	123.00	Mar				136.00	—.30
175.00	133.00	Jun	135.50	135.50	135.50	136.00	—.30
149.50	133.00	Sep				136.00	—.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,034
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,781 up 66

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
575.00	360.50	Aug	365.00	367.80	364.70	367.10	+1.90
382.00	365.80	Sep	363.80	363.80	363.80	367.50	+1.70
575.50	364.50	Oct	367.00	370.30	366.50	369.40	+1.70
514.50	367.50	Dec	370.40	374.00	370.40	373.20	+1.80
516.00	372.50	Feb	375.20	376.40	374.40	377.10	+2.00
525.80	377.00	Apr	378.00	380.90	377.50	380.90	+2.00
497.00	380.20	Jun	382.90	382.90	382.60	384.70	+2.00
487.00	384.50	Aug	387.50	387.50	387.50	388.40	+2.00
472.00	391.00	Oct				392.20	+2.10
455.50	392.80	Dec	393.50	393.50	393.20	396.20	+2.20
450.00	397.50	Feb				400.20	+2.20
415.50	400.50	Apr				404.20	+2.20
414.00	404.50	Jun				408.40	+2.20

Est. Sales 21,000 Prev. Sales 39,783
Prev. Day Open Int.

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.13	90.41	Sep	92.28	92.31	92.10	92.11	—.21
93.55	90.50	Dec	92.68	92.72	92.42	92.43	—.30
93.60	90.75	Mar	92.87	92.87	92.60	92.60	—.32
93.58	91.10	Jun	92.88	92.88	92.60	92.55	—.29
93.65	91.28	Sep				92.45	—.25

Est. Sales 7,012 Prev. Sales 11,229
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,517 up 528

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
102-8	89-13	Sep	99-6	99-9	97-31	98	—14
102-5	91-17	Dec	99-4	99-10	98-3	98-3	—14
99-30	95-17	Mar				98-4	—12

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 48,107
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,827 up 448

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
101-9	72-26	Sep	97-9	97-10	95-31	96-1	—11
101-2	72-18	Dec	97-3	97-7	95-29	95-31	—1
100-24	72-1	Mar	96-27	96-31	95-26	95-26	—30
100-11	75	Jun	96-13	96-21	95-20	95-20	—28
100	79-1	Sep	96-9	96-15	95-12	95-14	—27
99-21	80	Dec	96-4	96-8	95-8	95-8	—26
98-8	79-21	Mar	95-25	96	95-2	95-2	—24
99-4	82-18	Jun				94-27	—23
96-1	86-4	Sep				94-20	—22
96-1	88-18	Dec				94-12	—22
96-22	94-27	Mar	94-26	94-30	94-4	94-4	—22

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 654,537
Prev. Day Open Int. 340,348 up 4,968

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
96-8	78-6	Sep	93-6	93-14	92-23	92-24	—18
96-1	81-10	Dec	92-27	93-3	92-8	92-10	—22
95-23	85-19	Mar	92-15	92-18	91-29	91-30	—22
95-10	87-2	Jun	92-8	92-11	91-19	91-19	—24
94-6	91-15	Sep				91-9	—24

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,818
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,216 up 413

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
91.92	88.70	Sep	91.29	91.33	91.18	91.21	—.11
92.36	88.84	Dec	91.57	91.63	91.31	91.32	—.27
92.46	88.90	Mar	91.80	91.83	91.47	91.49	—.31
92.35	88.82	Jun	91.73	91.75	91.45	91.47	—.25
92.21	88.74	Sep	91.58	91.58	91.34	91.35	—.23
91.99	89.85	Dec	91.38	91.38	91.16	91.16	—.22
91.90	89.96	Mar	91.37	91.37	91.20	91.18	—.19
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.36	91.36	91.20	91.19	—.17
91.83	90.04	Sep	91.36	91.36	91.20	91.19	—.17
91.78	90.04	Dec	91.33	91.33	91.19	91.14	—.17
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.33	91.33	91.22	91.17	—.17
91.76	91.19	Jun	91.31	91.32	91.20	91.15	—.17
91.72	91.02	Sep	91.20	91.22	91.18	91.10	—.17
91.65	91.04	Mar	91.14	91.16	91.12	91.04	—.17

Est. Sales 237,622 Prev. Sales 518,408
Prev. Day Open Int. 763,004 up 18,356

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.7754	1.4750	Sep	1.5792	1.5838	1.5668	1.5678	—50
1.7400	1.4550	Dec	1.5602	1.5650	1.5488	1.5494	—44
1.6160	1.4600	Mar	1.5450	1.5450	1.5310	1.5320	—32
1.6750	1.4400	Jun	1.5220	1.5220	1.5180	1.5160	—30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,950
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,516 up 2,613

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8515	.7940	Sep	.8475	.8483	.8435	.8442	—42
.8449	.7920	Dec	.8414	.8417	.8376	.8379	—40
.8389	.7890	Mar	.8343	.8343	.8342	.8324	—38
.8320	.8088	Jun	.8310	.8310	.8294	.8274	—36
.8270	.8107	Sep				.8227	—34

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,651
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,989 off 4

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.16050	.14540	Sep	.15225	.15225	.15180	.15180	—25
.16105	.14540	Dec	.15140	.15140	.15140	.15140	—60

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int.

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5977	.4910	Sep	.5165	.5178	.5134	.5137	—23
.5825	.4925	Dec	.5182	.5198	.5155	.5158	—21
.5468	.5000	Mar	.5198	.5198	.5180	.5177	—21

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 51,628
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,177 up 604

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.008580	.006652	Sep	.007073	.007094	.007057	.007062	—6
.008650	.006705	Dec	.007128	.007150	.007114	.007119	—4
.008338	.006780	Mar				.007173	—2
.007530	.007170	Jun				.007225	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 44,285
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,733 up 1,296

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7210	.5590	Sep	.5976	.5994	.5947	.5950	—25
.6345	.5986	Dec	.5997	.6015	.5971	.5974	—25
.6350	.5740	Mar	.6030	.6030	.5995	.5998	—25

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 33,992
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,864 up 3,855

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
194.70	175.10	Sep	185.70	186.90	185.50	186.00	+.10
190.60	176.30	Nov	184.30	184.80	183.90	184.40	+.30
192.00	181.20	Jan	187.50	187.90	187.20	187.60	+.30
193.90	185.00	Mar	189.50	190.40	189.50	190.40	+.40
196.70	188.00	May	193.60	193.60	192.50	193.20	+.70
197.60	177.50	Jul				195.60	

Est. Sales 366 Prev. Sales 1,681
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,364 up 38

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
76.00	50.35	Oct	74.00	74.10	72.80	73.03	—1.61
76.95	50.75	Dec	74.30	74.70	73.20	73.74	—1.46
77.50	53.60	Mar	75.56	75.60	74.40	74.65	—1.50
77.50	55.90	May	76.10	76.10	75.11	75.11	—1.29
77.89	63.70	Jul	76.08	76.08	75.00	75.25	—.96
71.00	63.95	Oct	70.00	70.50	69.70	70.10	—.20
69.20	65.00	Dec	66.50	67.40	66.50	66.75	—.37

Est. Sales 10,000 Prev. Sales 11,409
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,049 up 964

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
54.50	36.25	Sep	49.85	50.10	49.80	50.10	—.10
54.90	37.20	Oct	50.50	50.80	50.40	50.75	—.09
55.50	38.00	Nov	51.40	51.50	51.15	51.45	—.09
56.05	39.00	Dec	52.10	52.25	51.80	52.20	—.07
54.50	46.60	Jan	52.10	52.40	52.10	52.35	—.17
53.50	48.00	Feb	51.50	51.70	51.40	51.70	—.12
51.35	46.40	Mar	49.75	50.00	49.55	50.00	+.03

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,153
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,437 up 227

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.12	12.48	Sep	18.33	18.60	18.28	18.55	+.07
19.50	12.75	Oct	18.03	18.24	18.00	18.23	+.05
19.23	15.00	Nov	17.91	18.05	17.90	18.02	—.03
19.05	12.87	Dec	17.83	17.95	17.81	17.90	—.06
18.93	15.67	Jan	17.71	17.86	17.71	17.82	—.05
18.84	15.74	Feb	17.79	17.80	17.69	17.75	—.06
18.80	16.10	Mar	17.68	17.75	17.65	17.75	—.01
18.71	16.30	Apr	17.67	17.70	17.62	17.70	—.02
18.70	16.20	May	17.67	17.70	17.67	17.70	+.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 57,832
Prev. Day Open Int. 211,481 off 876

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
353.60	271.50	Sep	346.30	347.85	343.50	345.50	—.70
357.75	299.90	Dec	350.75	352.25	347.90	349.95	—.70
361.00	326.10	Mar	354.40	354.40	352.20	354.15	—.70
363.00	334.50	Jun	356.50	356.50	356.50	358.50	—.90

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 52,385
Prev. Day Open Int. 127,672 up 944

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
306.70	266.70	Sep	302.25	304.70	299.60	300.30	—1.65
311.00	271.00	Dec	303.95	303.95	303.75	304.70	—1.65
313.10	292.00	Mar				308.70	—1.65
317.30	316.90	Jun				312.90	—1.65

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 162
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,867 up 107

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
196.70	153.00	Sep	192.70	193.75	191.25	192.40	—.45
198.85	161.10	Dec	195.05	196.05	193.50	194.70	—.40
200.00	170.20	Mar	197.45	197.45	197.20	196.95	—.30
202.25	188.00	Jun	199.50	199.50	199.50	199.20	—.29

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 10,299
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,352 up 429

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,116.00 f	1,116.60 f
Reuters	1,902.70	1,892.00
D.J. Futures	128.45	129.23
Com. Research	221.76	223.81

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Currency Options

Aug. 14

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Aug	Sep	Dec	Puts—Last Aug	Sep	Dec
Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
ADollr	72	s	4.05	r	s	r	r
76.11	73	s	r	r	s	0.34	r
76.11	74	s	r	r	s	0.55	r
76.11	75	s	r	r	s	0.92	r
76.11	76	s	r	r	s	1.35	r
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	147½	s	r	11.15	s	r	r
157.63	152½	s	r	r	s	0.80	r
157.63	155	s	4.70	5.70	s	1.70	4.25
157.63	157½	s	2.60	4.35	s	2.50	5.50
157.63	160	s	2.05	r	s	4.15	r
157.63	162½	s	1.08	2.44	s	r	r
157.63	165	s	0.55	r	s	8.00	r
157.63	167½	s	0.37	r	s	r	r
157.63	172½	s	0.15	r	s	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	82½	s	2.28	r	s	r	r
84.84	83	s	r	r	s	r	0.50
84.84	84½	s	0.57	0.85	s	0.45	1.20
84.84	85	s	0.40	0.57	s	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	48	s	r	3.98	s	0.09	0.30
51.66	50	s	r	r	s	0.28	0.74
51.66	51	s	1.21	r	s	0.61	1.04
51.66	52	s	0.67	r	s	1.13	1.52
51.66	53	s	0.33	1.03	s	r	2.07
51.66	54	s	0.18	r	s	2.50	r
51.66	55	s	0.11	r	s	3.40	r
51.66	56	s	r	0.30	s	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
51.66	51	s	r	r	s	r	1.08
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	14½	s	r	r	s	r	2.32
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	66	s	r	r	s	r	0.37
70.37	68	s	r	r	s	0.24	r
70.37	69	s	r	r	s	0.48	r
70.37	70	s	1.48	r	s	0.81	1.32
70.37	71	s	0.96	r	s	1.36	r
70.37	72	s	0.58	r	s	1.76	r
70.37	73	s	0.34	1.20	s	2.64	r
70.37	74	s	0.18	r	s	r	3.83
70.37	75	s	r	0.71	s	4.45	r
70.37	77	s	r	r	s	r	6.45
70.37	78	s	0.02	r	s	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-European Style.							
70.37	69	s	r	r	s	0.45	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	52	s	r	r	s	r	0.11
59.42	56	s	r	r	s	r	0.47
59.42	57	s	r	r	s	0.23	r
59.42	58	s	r	r	s	0.41	0.98
59.42	59	s	r	r	s	0.70	1.36
59.42	60	s	0.92	r	s	r	1.82
59.42	61	s	r	r	s	1.85	2.42
59.42	63	s	0.18	0.74	s	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-European Style.							
59.42	60	s	r	r	s	r	2.00
59.42	61	s	r	r	s	r	2.30
59.42	62	s	r	0.99	s	r	r

Total call vol. 15,712 Call open int. 325,722
Total put vol. 11,795 Put open int. 303,652
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Certain offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain jurisdictions in which the International Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute offerings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any advertisements for offerings of any kind.

London Metals

Aug. 14

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1797.00	1800.00	1784.00	1785.00
Foward	1795.00	1797.00	1778.00	1779.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1726.00	1727.00	1658.00	1660.00
Forward	1714.00	1715.00	1647.00	1648.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	427.00	428.00	435.00	437.00
Forward	425.00	426.00	429.50	430.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	13658	13700	13600	13650
Forward	12550	12600	12500	12550
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8710.00	8720.00	8850.00	9000.00
Forward	8820.00	8830.00	9040.00	9050.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1670.00	1680.00	1685.00	1695.00
Forward	1600.00	1605.00	1595.00	1600.00

Source: AP.

London Commodities

Aug. 14

SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Oct	306.40	306.60	318.20	302.00	319.00	319.20
Dec	290.60	295.00	N.T.	N.T.	302.00	307.80
Mar	286.80	287.20	296.40	285.00	297.40	297.80
May	281.20	282.00	291.00	290.00	290.40	291.60
Aug	274.00	278.00	284.00	288.00	283.60	286.00
Oct	267.00	268.00	267.00	267.00	276.60	277.00
Dec	261.00	267.00	N.T.	N.T.	268.00	277.00

Volume: 5,483 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA Sterling per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	864	866	870	860	868	869
Dec	922	923	929	916	926	927
Mar	893	894	898	888	897	899
May	898	899	900	898	903	905
Jul	909	912	912	912	914	917
Sep	923	924	924	923	928	929
Dec	944	947	948	944	950	951

Volume: 2,160 lots of 10 tons.

GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	148.50	148.75	150.50	148.50	150.50	150.75
Oct	148.25	148.50	150.00	148.00	150.00	150.25
Nov	148.00	148.50	149.50	148.25	150.25	150.50
Dec	149.25	149.50	150.00	149.00	151.00	151.25
Jan	147.00	147.50	147.50	147.50	149.00	149.25
Feb	144.50	146.00	144.50	144.00	146.50	147.50
Mar	139.50	141.00	N.T.	N.T.	141.00	145.50
Apr	139.00	141.00	N.T.	N.T.	140.00	142.00
May	135.00	145.00	N.T.	N.T.	138.00	142.00

Volume: 3,333 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Aug. 14

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts-Settle Sep	Oct	Dec
49	2.45	—	3.02	0.12	0.24	0.49
50	1.65	—	2.51	0.28	0.43	0.76
51	0.96	1.33	1.71	0.59	0.76	1.14
52	0.50	0.49	0.83	1.13	1.24	1.61
53	0.23	0.49	0.83	1.85	1.89	2.22
54	0.11	0.27	0.57	2.73	2.65	2.94

Est. total vol.: 11,549;
Calls: Fri. volume: 7,069; open int.: 70,978;
Puts: Fri. volume: 15,534; open int.: 76,408;
Source: CME.

S&P 100 Index Options

Aug. 14

Strike Price	Calls-Last Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Puts-Last Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
275	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
280	—	—	41⅛	—	—	⅛	1⅛	—
285	36⅛	36⅛	—	—	⅛	⅛	1½	—
290	29⅞	31⅝	—	—	⅛	⅛	2⅛	2⅛
295	27	27	—	—	⅛	1⅛	3⅛	—
300	21	21⅞	—	—	⅛	1⅝	3⅛	5
305	15	18	—	—	5/1	2⅛	4⅝	—
310	10⅝	14⅛	18	—	1 ⅛	3⅜	5⅞	7⅛
315	5⅞	10⅛	13⅜	—	1⅜	4⅝	7⅛	—
320	2⅞	7⅛	11⅛	13⅛	3	6⅝	9⅛	10⅛
325	⅛	5⅛	8⅛	—	6⅛	9⅛	11⅛	—
330	⅛	2⅞	6⅛	7⅛	11⅞	13	14⅛	15
335	⅛	1⅞	4⅛	—	16⅛	—	17⅛	—
340	—	1⅛	3	5	—	—	—	—
345	—	⅛	2⅛	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 129,598; total open int. 368,330
Puts: total volume 139,381; total open int. 608,651

S&P 100 Index:
High 321.10 low 317.58 close 318.97 —0.93

Source: CBOE.

U.S. Treasuries

Aug. 14

	Discount Bid	Discount Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	8.04	8.06	8.33	8.19
6-month bill	7.75	7.77	8.19	8.05
1-year bill	7.75	7.77	8.34	8.16

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	98 27/32	98 29/32	8.22	8.06

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Dividends

Aug. 14

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Anthony Indus	Q	.11	10-3	9-6
Texas Utilities	Q	.73	10-2	9-5

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Aug. 14

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.815	0.815
Coffee, lb	0.79	0.79
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.22	1.22
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.40	0.41
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.22	5.115
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	110.00	110.00
Tin, lb	5.2242	5.2413
Zinc, lb	0.82	0.82

Source: AP.

Ex-Merc Trader Pleads Not Guilty

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A former yen trader at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange pleaded not guilty Monday to charges stemming from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's probe of suspected fraud in the world's largest futures markets.

Michael Sidel, 42, of Lake Forest, Illinois, who was accused of defrauding customers, is charged with one count of violating the Commodities Exchange Act and one count of mail fraud. He entered his plea before U.S. District Judge George M. Marovich, becoming the 13th commodities trader to plead not guilty. Five have pleaded guilty.

Forty-six traders from the Merc and the Chicago Board of Trade were indicted Aug. 2. The undercover FBI investigation into trading practices at the two exchanges, now two and one-half years old, is continuing. More indictments are expected this fall.

Strike Starts in Peru, Closing Many Mines

The Associated Press

LIMA — Peru's miners began an indefinite strike Monday to back their demands for a minimum wage and joint negotiations with mine owners, with early reports indicating most of the country's 80,000 miners were honoring the walkout and many mines had shut down.

Mining exports, which were $1.2 billion last year, account for more than half of Peru's export earnings. The cost of last year's nearly three months of strikes over the negotiation issue was put at $497 million in lost production and exports.

Mutual Funds

Figures as of close of trading Friday

(Continued)

Fund	Bid	Ask
StStreet Resh:		
Exc	168.81	168.81
Grwth	98.00	98.00
Invr	89.24	89.61
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.28	NL
Assoc	.79	NL
Invest	1.40	NL
Ocean	4.12	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Cap Op	27.49	NL
GvtPl	9.74	NL
HYMu	12.00	NL
HYBds	9.62	NL
IntMu	10.55	NL
MadBd	8.64	NL
MadM	9.05	NL
PrimE	11.08	NL
Spect	20.00	NL
Stock	18.17	NL
TotRet	25.10	NL
Strategic Funds:		
Gold	4.28	4.68
Invst	3.20	3.50
Silvr	3.85	4.21
StratDv	unavail	
Strat Gth	unavail	
Strong Funds:		
Advtg	10.06	NL
Discov	15.61	15.93
GovSe	10.34	NL
Inco	11.90	NL
Invst	19.10	19.29
MunBd	9.48	NL
Opprty	21.72	22.16
ST Bd	10.18	NL
Total	21.51	21.73
TecuEq	12.02	12.42
Tecuml	10.20	10.71
Templeton Group:		
Frgn	22.49	24.58
Global	8.85	9.67
Grwth	16.56	18.10
Inco	10.17	11.11
World	17.22	18.82
Thomson McKinn:		
CvSec t	11.35	11.35
Glbal t	12.85	12.85
Gwth t	18.81	18.81
Inco t	9.40	9.40
Oppr t	15.23	15.23
PrcMt	9.67	9.67
TxEx t	11.31	11.31
USGv t	9.41	9.41
TowrCap	12.64	13.24
TowrGv	10.25	10.73
TreasFl	9.19	NL
20th Century:		
Balinv	11.71	NL
Gift	10.11	NL
Grwth	17.19	NL
Herinv	8.25	NL
LTBnd	94.51	NL
Select	35.43	NL
TxEIn	97.19	NL
TxELT	99.93	NL
Ultra	10.00	NL
USGv	93.44	NL
Vista	8.15	NL
TynNGI	12.22	12.86
USAA Group:		
AgvGth	19.50	
NL		
Balan	11.07	NL
Cornst	19.07	NL
Gold	8.63	NL
Grwth	14.46	NL
Inco	11.57	NL
IncStk	12.20	NL
Intl	11.33	NL
TxEH	13.27	NL
TxEIl	12.05	NL
TxESh	10.41	NL
UST Master:		
InITE	8.75	9.16
LTTE	9.27	9.71
Medin	9.07	9.50
Unified Mgmnt:		
Genrl	8.85	NL
Gwth	21.55	NL
Inco	11.27	NL
Indian	9.18	NL
Mutl	16.05	NL
101.00		
SeFid	98.41	98.61
United Funds:		
Accm	7.94	8.68
Bond	6.26	6.84
Cen Inc	17.29	18.90
GldGv	7.91	8.64
GvtSc	4.90	5.12
IntGth	6.78	7.22
HI Inc	11.33	12.38
HiIncII	4.39	4.80
Incom	21.24	23.21
Muni	7.24	7.56
MunHi	5.00	5.22
NCcpt	5.51	6.02
Retire	6.37	6.96
ScEnq	12.22	13.36
Vang	6.91	7.55
Utd Services:		
GBT	18.65	NL
GNMA	9.51	NL
GldShr	3.89	NL
Grwth	7.51	NL
Inco	12.28	NL
LoCopr	6.45	NL
N Pror	1.26	NL
Prspcr	.78	NL
RIEst	10.54	NL
US TF	11.34	NL
ValFrg	10.48	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Agsrin	7.76	NL
Conv	11.96	NL
Fund	16.51	NL
Incom	6.62	NL
LevGt	24.04	NL
MunBd	10.37	10.37
NYTE	9.89	9.89
Spl Sit	14.57	NL
US Gvt	11.92	NL
Van Eck:		
GldRs p	4.68	5.02
Intinv	12.81	14.00
Widin p	9.20	9.76
WldTr p	13.65	14.76
VanKampen Mer:		
CATF p	15.81	16.42
Gwth p	17.57	18.48
HiYld p	12.71	13.36
InTF p	17.83	18.75
PA TF	15.75	16.56
TxFH p	16.52	17.37
USGv p	15.20	15.98
Vance Exchange:		
CapE	113.79	113.79
DBst	68.11	68.11
Diver	126.94	126.94
ExFd	176.52	176.52
ExBo	158.68	158.68
FidEx	101.00	
Vanguard Group:		
AssetA	11.98	NL
BdMkt	9.39	NL
Convrt	9.97	NL
Eqinc	13.01	NL
Explr	31.37	NL
ExplII	22.25	NL
Morg	12.34	NL
NaesT	42.17	NL
Prmcp	54.08	NL
VHYS	15.48	NL
VPref	8.40	NL
VARP	19.18	NL
Quant	13.87	NL
STAR	12.90	NL
TC Inl	30.39	NL
TCUsa	31.55	NL
GNMA	9.61	NL
HIYBd	8.19	NL
IGBnd	8.93	NL
ShrtTr	10.42	NL
STGvt	9.95	NL
US Tr	9.86	NL
IdxExt	14.50	NL
Idx 500	33.82	NL
MuHY	10.38	NL
MuInt	12.18	NL
MunLd	10.19	NL
MuLg	10.66	NL
MinLg	11.78	NL
MuSht	15.33	NL
Cal Ins	10.23	NL
NJIns	10.42	NL
NYIns	9.71	NL
Pennin	10.12	NL
VSPE r	14.27	NL
VSPG r	9.98	NL
VSPH r	22.53	NL
VSPS r	19.86	NL
VSPT r	11.72	NL
Wellsl	17.05	NL
Wellm	18.67	NL
Wndsr	15.43	NL
Wnds II	16.13	NL
Wldint	11.35	NL
WldUS	9.82	NL
Venture Advisers:		
IncPl	7.74	8.13
Muni t	9.60	9.60
NY Ven	9.85	10.34
RPFB t	6.87	6.87
RPFE t	22.98	22.98
VikEqin	unavail	
Voyageur Fds:		
DbIEC	10.25	10.49
DblTx	11.74	12.23
GrnGv p	10.16	10.58
GrnGs p	20.69	21.55
Wealth p	7.56	7.56
Weiss Peck Greer:		
Tudor	25.89	NL
WPG	25.41	NL
Govt	10.11	NL
Gwth	11.56	NL
Wolfst	7.95	8.41
Wells IRA-401K:		
AstAl t	12.96	NL
Bond t	12.14	NL
CpStk t	24.08	NL
SmlCo t	16.33	NL
Westcore:		
STBd	9.87	10.07
IntBd	10.17	10.65
BdsPl	15.45	16.18
BasVl	22.25	23.30
MedVl	12.11	12.68
MIDC	12.85	13.46
SITE	15.10	15.41
Westwd	14.85	15.47
Wood Struthers:		
Neuw	15.48	NL
Pine	13.56	NL
WinG t	11.87	11.87
YamGlb	10.78	11.32

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1989 **

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

U.S. Money Managers And How to Find Them

By MITCHELL MARTIN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Middle-sized investors outside the United States who want to enter the country's stock market with the help of an American money manager are at a disadvantage. Most U.S. managers rely on referrals from their existing clients to expand their businesses, and that means that much of their growth comes from new domestic clients.

"We don't advertise," said Tom Hexner, national director of investment planning at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. of New York. "It's not an effective way of doing business. Our clients we obtain both through referrals and their professionals, such as accountants and lawyers."

Mr. Hexner said Bernstein was among a handful of U.S. advisers with relatively low minimum investments — $400,000 in this case — that would be appropriate for an individual or small business or pension plan seeking to get American management for Wall Street securities.

The style of these advisers creates a barrier to expanding overseas.

Another such firm is Neuberger & Berman, which also is in New York and manages a number of mutual funds. Heidi S. Steiger, managing director of individual asset management, said the style of these kinds of advisers creates a barrier to expanding overseas.

"I think a referral is much more valid to an individual than reading an ad in a newspaper," she said. "But on the other hand, penetrating the market to get those referrals is difficult."

Ms. Steiger said Neuberger, whose minimum investment is $250,000, is seeking foreign clients. She and Mr. Hexner said their companies send people abroad to talk with potential investors. "Like other firms that don't have offices overseas, we're willing to go to where our clients are," she said. Mr. Hexner and Ms. Steiger were both in Europe recently, meeting with investors.

Ms. Steiger said most of Neuberger's foreign investors are from Europe and South America, while Mr. Hexner added the Far East to that list for his firm. He said, however, that Bernstein had relatively few Japanese clients, with most interest coming from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore.

ONE WAY for a foreign investor to find a U.S. manager is to purchase the Directory of Registered Investment Advisers, published by Money Market Directories Inc. of Charlottesville, Virginia. The guide, which costs $225, lists North American advisers, minimum fees, investment philosophy and other data. Overseas banks and other financial advisers will sometimes direct a client to a U.S. manager.

Ms. Steiger said it made sense for foreign investors to use an American firm because U.S. managers were the most knowledgeable about their home market. Mr. Hexner said his firm, which plans to open another site in Los Angeles next year, works with clients' accountants and lawyers to create a strategy that takes into account tax and other personal situations.

Of course, an overseas investor might look for management from sources closer to home. Blair Gould, manager of private banking for Grindlays Bank (Jersey) Ltd., said the key was each individual's strategy.

On one hand, he noted, an investor might look to a foreign manager as a way hedging the risk of having only one adviser. But, he added, it would not be sensible to have 10 managers each handling £10,000 (about $16,000).

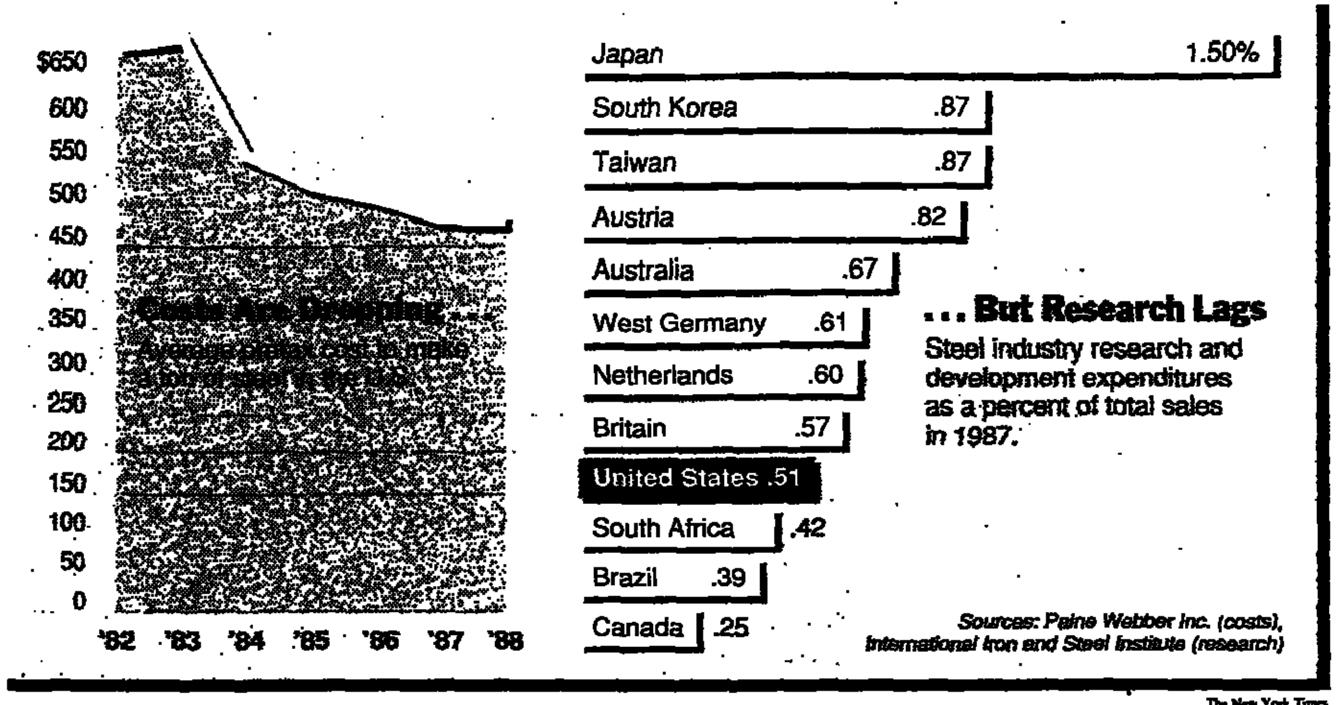
He said that Grindlays, like some other institutions, had geared its services to a clientele looking across borders for investment opportunities.

Should foreigners be looking at the U.S markets in light of currency risks, volatility and the threats posed by the American trade and budget deficits?

"By anybody's standards and even with the currency risk taken

See STOCKS, Page 16

U.S. Steel Industry: Winning a Battle, Neglecting the War



The New York Times

Rusty Research Imperils U.S. Steel Firms

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

EAST CHICAGO, Indiana — There is no denying that the last five years have seen great strides forward in the American steel industry, as companies close the competitive gap with many foreign rivals.

At Inland Steel Co.'s streamlined and modernized Indiana Harbor Works here, for instance, making a ton of steel costs 24 percent less than it did in 1984.

And at USX Corp.'s mill in nearby Gary, the labor needed to make a ton of steel has been reduced by more than 70 percent.

But industry observers warn that all the effort to catch up may go to waste unless U.S. steelmakers find some way to increase spending sharply on research and development.

As things stand, according to a study by the University of Salford in Britain, the $200 million that just one Japanese company, Nippon Steel Corp., spends annually on research is more than the entire American steel industry spends.

One specific worry is underinvestment in research in "direct steelmaking," in which minerals would be smelted into steel in a single step, doing away with the coke ovens and iron and steelmaking furnaces now needed to convert iron ore to liquid steel.

The leading steel companies in the United States, along with the Energy Department, plan to spend nearly $30 million in the next three years to develop the project.

By contrast, the Japanese steel industry has invested $250 million in a similar project, and a consortium of European steel companies has already spent about $100 million in the last three years working on such a process.

"The American steel industry is so far behind in research and development that it's doubtful it can ever catch up," said Jonathan M. Aylen, senior professor of industrial economics at the University of Salford. "As a result, the typical American steel plant is likely to become an industrial museum."

Mr. Aylen predicted that the next generation of steelmaking technology will feature processes that involve lower maintenance costs and energy consumption. "Those," he said, "are two areas in which the United States industry's research effort is deplorable."

Of course, the American companies will be able to gain access to the new processes even if they play little or no role in developing them.

They can either buy the machinery from for-

See STEEL, Page 15

Noranda Tops Amax Offer for Falconbridge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — A bidding war developed Monday for Falconbridge Ltd. when its largest shareholder, Noranda Inc., led an offer that topped a previous friendly approach by Amax Corp. of the United States.

Noranda, a Toronto-based metals firm, and Trelleborg AB, a Swedish industrial concern, made an offer that valued the company at 2.2 billion Canadian dollars ($1.88 billion), or 37 dollars a share.

Falconbridge, a Toronto-based international mining company, showed strong interest in the bid, although it had recommended its shareholders accept Amax's bid.

Noranda holds 31.3 percent of Falconbridge, a stake it has steadily increased during the last year.

Amax, whose offer of 36.125 dollars a share valued Falconbridge at 2.8 billion Canadian dollars, canceled a scheduled media and analysts briefing Monday because of "last-minute circumstances."

In response to the offer, the president of Falconbridge, Bill James, said, "All we're trying to do is get the best bid for shareholders. We're not trying to entrench management or directors."

He announced that a shareholders rights plan, enacted Aug. 2, had been waived to allow the Noranda offer to proceed. The rights plan, he added, had been intended to prevent a "creeping takeover."

The plan would have required automatic dilution of holdings if any person acquired 15 percent or more of Falconbridge's outstanding shares without an offer to purchase 100 percent of them.

Mr. James said he and the board of directors would decide within 10 days which bid to accept.

He added that he had talked with the chairman of Amax, Allen Born, about the new offer. Amax later said it was reviewing its position.

Alan Ferry, a mining analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities in Toronto, said, "We are largely in the midst of a bidding war."

Victor Lazarovici of Andras Research Capital of Toronto said, "I wouldn't be surprised if Amax came out with a higher bid."

Noranda and Trelleborg said they would set up an acquisition company to coordinate their bid. They added that they own about 21.5 million shares of Falconbridge's 65 million shares, excluding 9 million shares held by McIntyre Mines Ltd., a Falconbridge unit.

The two companies said they would own and manage Falconbridge operations on an equal basis.

Noranda's vice president for finance, Alan Thomas, said that Noranda was especially interested in Falconbridge's Kidd Creek operations, a zinc and copper mining and processing complex in Ontario valued at about $1 billion.

Noranda revenue in 1988 was $7.4 billion, largely from the company's mineral, forest, energy and manufacturing divisions. Trelleborg reported sales of $3.2 billion in 1988 and has operations in mining and metals, building and distribution, minerals processing and rubber and plastics.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

Australia Picks German Frigate

The Associated Press

CANBERRA — The government chose Monday the frigate designed by Blöhm & Voss AG of West Germany in ordering at least eight of the ships at a cost of at least 3.75 billion Australian dollars.

The biggest defense contract ever awarded in Australia, equal to $2.69 billion, went to Australian Marine Engineering Consolidated Ltd. The losing bid was made by Australian Warships Systems Pty., which submitted a design by Royal Schelde of the Netherlands.

Defense Minister Kim Beazley said the government would sign a contract with Amecon to build 10 ships, with options to vary the number to either eight or 12, and leaving the way open for New Zealand to join the so-called ANZAC frigates project. New Zealand has yet to announce whether it will participate.

Australian and New Zealand industry will get 80 percent of the work. European companies expected to win major subcontracts include Thorn EMI of Britain, Siemens AG of West Germany, the Nobel Industries unit Bofors Electronics and Telefon AB L.M. Ericsson of Sweden.

Breeden Named to Head SEC

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush selected on Monday Richard C. Breeden, the architect of his savings and loan industry plan, to head the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Breeden, a 39-year-old lawyer and banking specialist, has served in a variety of capacities under Mr. Bush.

The post requires confirmation by the Senate, where Mr. Breeden reportedly is well respected.

Mr. Breeden is to succeed David S. Ruder, who announced in May that he intended to step down.

Mr. Ruder plans to return to Northwestern University Law School, where he formerly taught.

On Monday, Mr. Ruder said he would leave office on Sept. 30 unless Mr. Breeden was confirmed earlier.

Mr. Bush named Mr. Breeden to replace Commissioner Charles Cox. Mr. Cox's term expired last year, but he continued to serve pending the naming of a replacement. If confirmed, Mr. Breeden would serve through 1993; Mr. Ruder's term expires in 1991.

Mr. Breeden helped write Mr. Bush's plan for bailing out the ailing U.S. savings and loan industry, and represented the White House in dealings with Congress as that legislation progressed through Congress.

The final plan, a major restructuring of federal banking laws and the largest single industry government bailout in history, took effect with Mr. Bush's signature last week.

Mr. Breeden, whose current job as presidential assistant for issues analysis made him a White House troubleshooter, also helped fashion policy for dealing with the Alaska oil spill.

From 1982 to 1985, he was deputy counsel to Mr. Bush, who was then vice president. He came to the White House after four years in private practice as a banking specialist in the Washington office of a Houston law firm.

The SEC is a five-member board that oversees securities markets, regulates the sale of stocks, bonds and stock options and enforces securities laws.

Mr. Ruder, an appointee of President Ronald Reagan, has been chairman of the regulatory body since Aug. 7, 1987.

Mr. Breeden has views generally consistent with the White House on securities regulation, supporting a minimal level of intervention in the markets but tough enforcement of the laws.

He is generally opposed to changes in the law that might inhibit corporate takeovers,

(AP, Reuters)

Administration Backs Off From Criticism of Fed

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. administration backed away Monday from its budget director's contention that the Federal Reserve Board is inviting a recession by keeping interest rates too high.

"Our policy is to want continued economic growth with low inflation," said the White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater. "We believe the economy is generally on that course at the present time and the Fed is doing a good job."

Richard G. Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said Sunday on television that he thought the central bank had been "a bit too tight" on interest rates. "If we do have a recession, it will be because they have erred on the side of caution," he said.

Mr. Fitzwater, being careful not to criticize Mr. Darman, added that "Dick is the director of the Office of Management and Budget. He is a part of the economic team. We share his thinking. He shares our thinking. But we think generally we're on the right course here."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates — Aug. 14

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.186	3.471	1.1275	0.3337	0.1569 *	—	5.386 *	1.3049	1.5423 *
Brussels(a)	40.58	64.435	20.928	6.1925	2.91 *	18.573	—	24.227	0.2864
Frankfurt	1.9274	3.079	—	0.2959	0.1391 *	0.8869	4.778 *	1.1573	1.366 *
London (b)	1.5815	—	3.0718	10.38	2,207.50	3.467	64.325	2.6528	224.42
Milan	1,393.09	2,212.50	719.28	212.80	—	637.94	34.373	832.74	9.834
New York(c)	—	1.577 b	1.9493	6.5833	1,398.00	2.196	40.745	1.6814	141.95
Paris					Closed				
Tokyo	141.70	225.095	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—
Zurich	1.6725	2.6546	0.8634	0.2555	0.12 *	0.765	4.1198 *	—	1.1801 *
1 ECU	1.0996	0.6742	2.0755	7.0133	1,493.41	2.3402	43.436	1.7937	151.775
1 SDR	1.2573	0.7916	2.4358	N.Q.	1,751.67	2.7484	51.8196	2.1053	178.154

*Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	615.00	Fin. markka	4.364	Mex. peso	2537.00	S. Afr. rand	2.72
Austral. $*	1.3187	Greek drac.	167.00	N. Zealand $*	1.7021	Soviet ruble*	0.6354
Austr. schil.	13.64	Hong Kong $*	7.8065	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	121.35
Brazil cruz.	2.3641	Indian rupee	16.58	Norw. krone	7.0765	Swed. krona	6.581
Canadian $	1.1752	Indo. rupiah*	1781.00	Phil. peso*	21.904	Taiwan $	25.46
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.7265	Port. escudo	161.00	Thai baht	25.68
Danish krone	7.5325	Israeli shek.	1.955	Saudi riyal	3.749	Turkish lira	2140.41
Egypt. pound	2.5632	Kuwaiti dinar	0.294	Sing. $*	1.9565	UAE dirham	3.6701
		Malay. ring.*	2.6765	S. Kor. won	660.31	Venez. boliv.	37.45

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5808	1.5750	1.5689	Canadian dollar	1.1783	1.1816	1.1843
Japanese yen	141.33	140.97	140.57	Swiss franc	1.6719	1.6698	1.6677
Deutsche mark	1.9354	1.9324	1.9297				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — Aug. 14

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 7/8-9	6 7/8-7	7 1/16-7 3/16	13 3/4-13 7/8	9-9 1/8	5 3/4-5 7/8	9 1/16-9 3/16	8 1/4
2 months	8 7/8-9	6 7/8-7	7 1/16-7 3/16	13 3/4-13 7/8	8 15/16-9 1/16	5 13/16-5 15/16	9 1/4-9 3/8	8 1/4
3 months	8 13/16-8 15/16	6 7/8-7	7 1/8-7 1/4	13 3/4-13 7/8	8 15/16-9 1/16	5 13/16-5 15/16	9 1/4-9 3/8	8 1/8
6 months	8 11/16-8 13/16	6 7/8-7	7-7 1/8	13 5/8-13 3/4	8 7/8-9	5 13/16-5 15/16	9 1/4-9 3/8	8
1 year	8 1/2-8 5/8	6 7/8-7	6 15/16-7 1/16	13 1/4-13 3/8	8 13/16-8 15/16	5 3/4-5 7/8	9 1/16-9 3/16	7 3/4

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates — Aug. 14

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal funds	9.00	9.00
Cm paper 90-179 days	7.41	7.55
3-month Treasury bills	8.03	7.92
6-month Treasury bills	7.76	7.64
2-month CD's	8.40	8.25
3-month CD's	8.35	8.20
Japan		
Discount rate	3 1/4	3 1/4
Call money	5 7/32	5 9/32
1-month interbank	n.a.	5 11/32
3-month interbank	5 19/32	5 5/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lombard rate	7.00	7.00
Overnight rate	6.80	6.85
1-month interbank	7.05	6.95
3-month interbank	6.95	6.95
6-month interbank	n.a.	6.95
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	13 3/4	13 7/8
3-month interbank	13 13/16	13 13/16
6-month interbank	13 3/4	13 3/4
France		
Intervention rate	8 3/4	8 3/4
Call money	Clsd.	9 1/4
1-month interbank	—	9.00
3-month interbank	—	8 15/16
6-month interbank	—	8 7/8

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits — Aug. 14

1 month	8 7/8 - 9
2 months	8 13/16 - 8 15/16
3 months	8 3/4 - 8 7/8
6 months	8 5/8 - 8 3/4
1 year	8 7/16 - 8 9/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — Aug. 14

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.42
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.593
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Aug. 14

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	363.65	362.95	— 2.10
Luxembourg	362.85	—	— 3.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	—	Clsd.	—
Zurich	362.55	362.85	+ 0.60
London	363.00	362.30	+ 1.40
New York	—	365.50	+ 1.75

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce. Source: Reuters.

At Sony, an American Joins the Inner Circle

Appointment Could Herald a Trend

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — On June 29, Michael P. Schulhof got up at Sony Corp.'s shareholder meeting in Tokyo, bowed slightly and said the words he had memorized: *"Watashiwa Michael P. Schulhof desu. Dozo yoroshiku onegai itashimasu."*

Or, in other words, "It is a great honor to become a director of this company and I will do my best in the service of the company."

With that, Mr. Schulhof, 46, became the first American director of a major Japanese company. In a country as racially homogeneous and closed to outsiders as Japan, Mr. Schulhof's elevation to Sony's top echelon is a symbol of the international reach of Japanese companies and the need for them to be responsive to foreign markets.

"Foreigners joining a board of directors is a new step, not only for Sony itself," said Masahiko Goto, an analyst for New Japan Securities. "It will influence other Japanese companies. It is part of globalization for Japanese management to accept foreign management."

It is perhaps not surprising that Sony — which also named to the board a European, Jakob Schmuckli, chairman of Sony Europa GmbH — should lead the way in bringing in foreign directors. The company makes two-thirds of its sales outside Japan, 27 percent of these in the United States.

"As a global citizen," Mr. Schulhof said, "Sony is the first Japanese company to recognize the importance of external influences in its decision-making."

Mr. Schulhof's nationality makes him an unusual addition to the Sony board, but his background is culturally diverse. His father, from Prague, and his mother, from Vienna, both Jews, fled Europe in 1939. They settled in Great Neck, Long Island, where Mr. Schulhof's father runs Reproducta Co., a greeting card publisher. The younger Mr. Schulhof speaks French, but not Japanese. At Sony board meetings, an interpreter provides him with simultaneous translation.

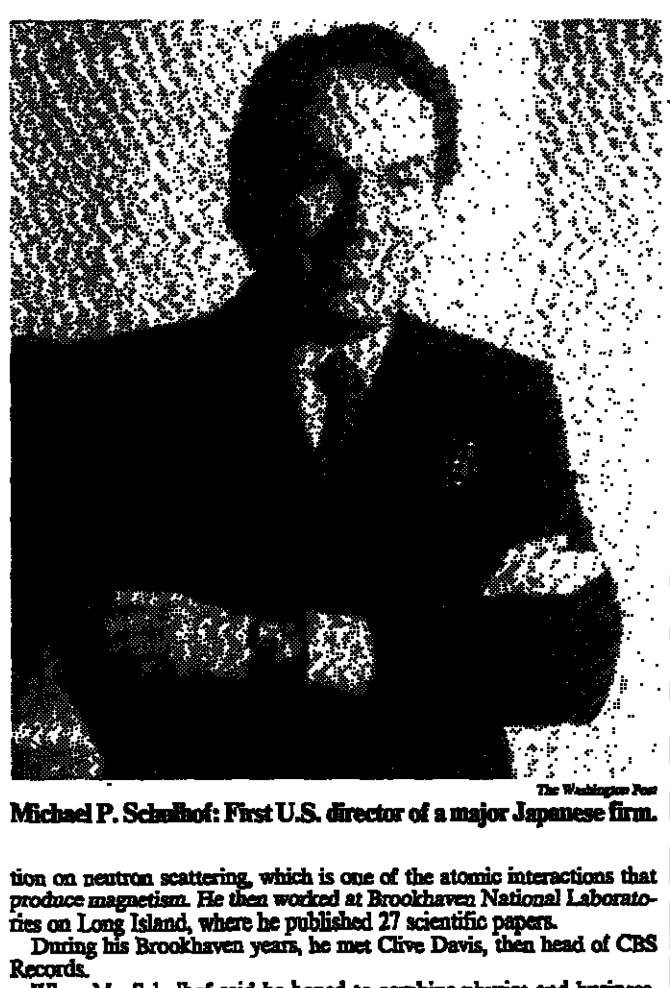
But in some ways, Mr. Schulhof, vice chairman of Sony Corp. of America, is a typical member of Japanese corporate boards, which are dominated by inside directors. All but two of Sony's 35 board members come from the company's management ranks.

"The concept of outside directors is mostly an American invention," Mr. Schulhof said. "Japanese companies believe that the people ultimately responsible for decision-making should be the same people responsible for executing that policy.

"In the U.S., people feel you need outside directors and independent protection of shareholder value, whereas in Japan people feel directors should know the problems of the company."

One result of that philosophy in a company like Sony is that the board is dominated by technical people, not financial people. This is another way in which Mr. Schulhof fits in well.

A graduate of Grinnell College in Iowa, Mr. Schulhof received a master's degree in applied physics from Cornell University and a doctorate in solid state physics from Brandeis University. He wrote his dissertation on neutron scattering, which is one of the atomic interactions that produce magnetism. He then worked at Brookhaven National Laboratories on Long Island, where he published 27 scientific papers.



The Washington Post

Michael P. Schulhof: First U.S. director of a major Japanese firm.

During his Brookhaven years, he met Clive Davis, then head of CBS Records.

When Mr. Schulhof said he hoped to combine physics and business, Mr. Davis invited him to work at CBS. Mr. Schulhof accepted and spent two years in the records division.

In 1974, he went to Sony Corp. of America, believing his physics background would be more useful there. During the next 15 years, he held several jobs within the company. He took over a magnetic tape business, marketed one of the first hand-held dictation machines and oversaw the construction of Sony's first U.S. compact-disk factory and the marketing of digital audio technology in the United States.

Mr. Schulhof has become a devotee of Japanese-style management.

"Sony tried to instill in me the goals and ethics of the company, not in one field but in many fields," he said.

He especially admires the way the company makes strategic decisions.

"At Sony, the financial review comes last, not first," he said. "When we launched CDs, we did no market surveys and hired no consultants. We

See SONY, Page 15

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN PAYING AGENT

CHRYSLER FINANCIAL CORPORATION

13.25% Notes due November 29, 1994

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as of August 15, 1989, European Banking Company Limited of London will no longer act in the capacity of paying agent on the above-described issue.

The successor paying agent to European Banking Company Limited of London is (London) Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, P.O. Box 161, Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, London EC2R 7AE, England.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Fiscal and Principal Paying Agent

Dated: August 15, 1989

022/798 45 10 · 01/814 37 00

P.O. Box 310
CH-1215 Geneva/Airport
Tel.: 022/798 45 10
Fax: 022/798 46 44
Tlx: 415731

alg YOUR DIRECT ACCESS
AEROLEASING SA GENEVA

GENÈVE · ZURICH · MILANO · KINSHASA · SINGAPORE

For information only

SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
An American Express company

THE MANAGED CURRENCIES PROGRAM
is closed to new investors

PERFORMANCE RESULT FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF
$ 20,000
JANUARY 1st 1989
HAS BECOME
$ 26,864
August 1st, 1989
AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS

NEXT RESULT IN SEPTEMBER 15th, 1989 ISSUE.
THERE IS NO MANAGEMENT FEE.
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

Managed by
Olivier Delafon
Senior Vice President International

SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
8, rue Bellini
75116 PARIS - FRANCE
Tel.: (33-1) 47-27-20-21
Telex: 640013
Fax: (33-1) 47270471.
(33-1) 47270443

For information only

SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
An American Express company

THE MANAGED CURRENCIES PROGRAM TWO
is closed to new investors

PERFORMANCE RESULT FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF
$ 20,000
JANUARY 1st 1989
HAS BECOME
$ 19,973
August 1st, 1989
AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS

NEXT RESULT IN SEPTEMBER 15th, 1989 ISSUE.
THERE IS NO MANAGEMENT FEE.
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

Managed by
Olivier Delafon
Senior Vice President International

SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
8, rue Bellini
75116 PARIS - FRANCE
Tel.: (33-1) 47-27-20-21
Telex: 640013
Fax: (33-1) 47270471.
(33-1) 47270443

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
33⅞	21¼	AAR	.44	1.4	20	149	32½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	ACM n	1.01	10.8	—	132	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—
11⅛	10⅛	ACMIn	1.26a	11.0	—	462	11½	11⅜	11½	—
10⅛	8½	ACM M n	1.01	11.1	—	336	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—
11⅛	10	ACM Sc	1.26	11.2	—	857	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—
[illegible]										

(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 54

Armada Co, BarclyBk pf, Chemed, CrystBrd, EdisonBros, Genesco Inc, KanebSv adj, MinnMng, viPSNH 281p, viPSNH 345p, TCF Fin, TritonEng pf, UnTel 150pf, WellFar MI, AlaIantSas, BosE 888pf, CnPw 416pf, DaytonHud, FineHome, HarcrtBrJ n, LIL Co, Noeast Util, viPSNH 375p, PutnmMgMu n, TelecomCp, UAL Corp, VanDorn, WCNA, BaldorElec, CedarFair, CooperTire, DeluxeCp, FlaEaCst, IdahoPwr, LIL Co pfI, PaPL 800pr, viPSNH 386p, SCOR US, ToolsRoll, UDC Devl, WarnrComm, Bandag, Centex, Craig Corp, DuqLt 187pf, FooteConB, INCO Ltd, Medtronc wi, PhEl 780pf, viPSNH 325p, Sovran, TranscoExp, UDC Devl pf, WashGas

NEW LOWS 4

ChackFON, SmithCoron n, CptrFct, TransTech, HISheor s, LaQuintLP

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

Alza un, BayMeadw, CypressFd, Insteel s, SamsonEng, VermntAm s, AmTr-dd prm, Binks Mfg, viEAL 272pf, KelleyOG, Sotheby s, AmTr-mo un, BrownF pf, FtEmpireSt, KirbyExp, TranzncB n, Barnwel Ind, CenMeP pf, ForestCty B, MatrlRsh, UnFoodsB

NEW LOWS 8

AirWater n, MC Ship n, BayouStl, MetroCir n, DevonEng pf, Std Shares, LincNC, UnCapIt n

The Global Newspaper.

Gold Fields Is Selling Most of Its Interest In South African Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, the British mining conglomerate, said Monday that it was selling a 30 percent stake worth £368 million ($582 million) in its Gold Fields of South Africa unit to two South African companies.

Gold Fields was recently acquired by Hanson PLC, the diversified basic-industries conglomerate, for £3.5 billion in one of the biggest takeover battles ever in Britain.

The stake in Gold Fields of South Africa was sold to the Rembrandt Group Ltd. of South Africa, an industrial holding company, and to Asteroid Pty., another South African company jointly owned by Gold Fields of South Africa and the Driefontein Consolidated Ltd. mining group.

Gold Fields said that it would retain an 8 percent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa.

Together, the two buyers will control about 40 percent of Gold Fields of South Africa's common stock.

Two years ago, Gold Fields sold Rembrandt a 10 percent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa. Gold Fields has a 17 percent stake in Driefontein.

Rembrandt is a multinational company with such foreign interests as a major stake in Rothmans International and in well-known brand names like Dunhill, Cartier-Monde and Piaget.

It was set up in 1946 as a maker of tobacco and cigarettes and now has sizable interests in a wide range of industries and services.

The chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields, Rudolf Agnew, said, "The directors of both Hanson and Gold Fields are satisfied that this deal is in the best interests of the shareholders of both companies."

He added that the deal ensured the "long-term future" of Gold Fields of South Africa as a "major independent mining house."

"I am very pleased that we have achieved full and fair value which represents a premium of some 23 percent over the current market price," he said.

The move to sell the stake had been expected in the wake of Hanson's takeover of Gold Fields. Analysts have said that they believe Hanson will eventually sell all of the worldwide mining interests of Gold Fields.

The reduction of the Gold Fields stake in Gold Fields South Africa, a century-old subsidiary that helped the British concern expand its power, marks a new stage in the gradual withdrawal of British capital from South Africa.

The chairman of Gold Fields of South Africa, Robin Plumbridge, said, "While there is sadness at the break in a relationship that has lasted for more than 100 years, we realize that we live in a real world which dictates that the past must give way to the future."

The profitable South African of Gold Fields holdings have drawn fire from anti-apartheid groups in North America and Australia, where the British group also has substantial interests.

But South African observers said that the structure of the deal meant that the size of the capital outflow would be much smaller than had been anticipated.

A foreign exchange trader at a major bank in Johannesburg said, "It could have run into billions of rand and been the biggest disinvestment to date. But as it stands I don't think it's going to have much impact on the capital account."

Peter Hibberd, mining analyst at brokers Edey, Rogers & Co., said:, "It's not a straightforward disinvestment. It's not the same as the string of American companies that have been selling out to local management." *(AFP, Reuters)*

■ Hanson Profit Rises 19%

Hanson said Monday that its pretax profit for the third quarter ended June 30 rose 18.5 percent, to £295 million from £249 million in the similar period last year, Reuters reported from London.

Silicon Valley East Finds Itself in a Rut

By Allan R. Gold

New York Times Service

BOSTON — The powerful technological center known as Route 128, which has driven the economic revitalization of Massachusetts for more than a decade, is undergoing convulsive changes that may determine whether the area will remain a competitive force in the computer industry.

The four big companies at the heart of the Route 128 area, which forms a semicircle around Boston, have been staggered by erosion of the market for minicomputers, their biggest product. The result has been flattening revenue growth, losses or steep declines in profits, and thousands of layoffs.

Other layoffs have resulted from mergers and acquisitions in the industry.

In response, the four companies — Digital Equipment Corp., Wang Laboratories Inc., Data General Corp. and Prime Computer Inc. — are doing everything from dramatically redesigning product lines to expanding into new computer fields.

The market for minicomputers, mid-range machines that range in price from $10,000 to $300,000, is being undercut by the faster and less expensive computers often associated with Silicon Valley in California: the personal computer and the desktop workstation.

"The maturation of the minicomputer market has hit," said Norman Weizer, a senior consultant at Arthur D. Little Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, "and 128 was built on the minicomputer revolution."

Route 128 means more than computers. Biotechnology concerns have located there, and the area has long had operations of Raytheon Co. and Polaroid Corp.

But it was the rise of the four minicomputer makers that focused attention on Route 128.

Those companies employ 50,000 people in Massachusetts. Overall, there are 321,000 people in high-tech employment in the state, down from a peak of 334,000 in 1985.

"It's inevitable that when forests grow, trees get old and die and are replaced by new trees," said Mitchell D. Kapor, former chairman of Lotus Development Corp. the software company based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Kapor now is chairman of ON Technology Inc., also in Cambridge.

Turmoil along Route 128 goes beyond minicomputers. The entire computer industry is consolidating, causing layoffs and the loss of self-esteem that comes when home-grown companies lose their independence.

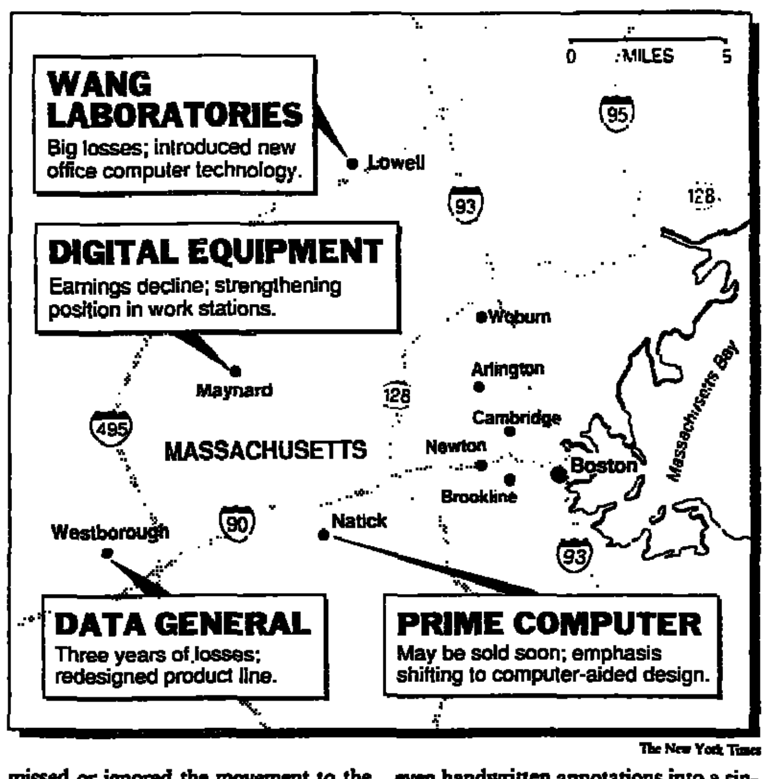
For Massachusetts, the high-tech problems are troublesome because the whole state economy is slowing. The computer woes also are a rude reminder of the days before the industry helped invigorate a stagnating economy.

The computer business grew out of schools such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard.

The companies that were spawned gravitated to the undeveloped environs of Route 128, built in 1951 to bypass Boston, 10 miles (16 kilometers) away. Through the years, the term "Route 128" has also come to encompass companies that settled by a highway farther west, Interstate 495.

The four local minicomputer companies came to dominate sales of the machines. The late 1960s and early 1970s showed revenue growth rates sometimes exceeding 50 percent a year. The minicomputer's success came at the expense of the mainframe computer by doing some jobs faster and less expensively than its bigger rival.

But people in the computer business say management either missed or ignored the movement to the next growth phase of the industry. "The cutting edge has moved to work stations and personal computers," Mr. Kapor said.



The New York Times

Now the Route 128 minicomputer makers are trying to deal with that transition, and some of the changes are radical.

Data General, which has lost money for three straight years, is "going to become more like a personal computer company," said its president, Edson D. deCastro.

It has redesigned its computer line, basing it on the popular Unix operating system. For years, makers of big computers designed machines around their own chips, meaning that their units were limited to running programs written for them. Personal computers, on the other hand, generally use nonproprietary standards.

Wang, once a leader in word-processing systems, is widely viewed as having missed a chance to participate in the personal computer boom.

Today, Wang is pinning its hopes on Freestyle, which integrates the computer, telephone, copier, facsimile machine and even handwritten annotations into a single system to meet the needs of office personnel.

Anthony L. Craig, Prime Computer's president and chief executive, hardly mentions minicomputers when he discusses the company's strategy.

Prime, which has accepted a New York investment firm's offer to take it private to evade a bid by MAI Basic Four Inc. of California, is staking its future on computer-aided design systems and on developing software and applications to make its workstations and minicomputers more useful.

Even Digital, the second-largest computer company after International Business Machines Corp. and Massachusetts' largest employer, is feeling the minicomputer slowdown. Although its problems are not nearly as severe as those of its competitors, earnings have declined and the company's employment in the state has leveled off at about 34,000 workers.

Compared with Route 128, Silicon Valley is much better off. But some in the industry warn against smugness in California.

"For those in Silicon Valley who want to giggle, their turn will come," said Mr. Weizer of Arthur D. Little.

Portuguese See Wrongs On Both Left and Right

Bitterness Brews Over Privatizations

Reuters

LISBON — Many investors greet news of governments selling state-owned companies to the private sector with glee, but some in Portugal are bitter about domestic privatizations.

"It is like selling stolen goods," said Jaime de Lacerda, a director of the Portuguese Confederation of Industry.

The problem is that dozens of enterprises set to return to private hands were nationalized in Portugal's 1974 leftist revolution, and former shareholders have been fighting for more than a decade for compensation.

Mr. de Lacerda escaped imprisonment, suffered by some entrepreneurs branded "capitalist pigs," after the military swept away 48 years of dictatorship and seized hundreds of companies.

But like an estimated 130,000 other Portuguese, he lost stakes in several nationalized companies, and he is furious that the current government will not share its profits from reprivatizing them.

"That the state could pay an unfair price for expropriated companies and sell them for 20 times that is criminal and should be seen as illegal," said João Rocha, a former shareholder in top commercial bank Banco Português do Atlântico, which is to be partially sold.

The controversy has failed to dampen enthusiasm of foreigners and big institutional investors, who oversubscribed the first two sell-offs.

But financial analysts said the compensation debate may have deepened the reluctance of small investors to return to Portugal's two stock exchanges, which they fled after the 1987 world collapse.

Mr. de Lacerda said many members of the 35,000-strong industry confederation boycotted the first two sell-offs earlier this year — the commercial bank Banco Totta & Açores and 49 percent of the Unicer brewery — which gave the treasury 20 billion escudos ($124.5 million).

They plan to stay away when dozens more companies are sold to the private sector.

The wrath of business leaders and the legal cases piling up dominate newspaper financial pages, overshadowing the anger of the once-powerful left, which accuses the government of selling to the people what they already own.

Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva, an economist and staunch free marketeer, wants to pull the country out of economic stagnation wrought by a lumbering state sector and bad management.

He and other officials argue that privatizations can prune the big budget deficit and make industry more competitive. They also say they are not responsible for mistakes of past governments.

"Portugal is not capable of paying compensation at today's prices," Finance Minister Miguel Ribeiro Cadilhe said recently.

Many who lost their savings say compensation pledged in 1977 is equal to less than half the value of shares in 1974 and one-tenth of their worth today.

Inflation, which hit 30 percent in 1982 and is now 13 percent, has further eroded the value of indemnification bonds. A ceiling was set for 200 billion escudos, with 12 classes of bonds to be paid off in periods up to 28 years. Interest rates range from 2.5 percent for big shareholders and 13 percent for small ones.

The dispossessed point to France, where shareholders in nationalized companies were paid above stock market prices. They are demanding preferential stock in companies being floated.

The government does not rule this out, but it has said it could pose technical complications.

Meanwhile, the complaints on Mr. de Lacerda's desk pile up, and the newly formed Movement for the Defense of Shareholders Rights threatens to take its case to the European Court of Justice if all else fails.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
3⅝	1⅝	Transcn				123	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20	15⅝	TrasTec	.96	6.2	16	84	15⅝d	15½	15½	— ⅛
45	33⅝	Travler	2.40	5.4	11	1323	44½	42¾	43⅝	— 1
17½	12⅝	Trader n	.06e	.4		391	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	TriCon	2.08e	8.5		394	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
30⅝	26½	TriCn pf	2.50	8.3		6	30	30	30	
63½	33⅝	Tribune	.88	1.5	19	1061	58⅝	57½	57½	— 1¼
46	26⅝	Trinity	.80	1.8	27	1130	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
30	24½	Trinova	.68	2.3	12	257	29¼	28⅝	29	
17	13	TritanG			7	148	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
16½	9⅝	TritEng	.10	.6	12	325	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
23⅝	18	TritE pf	2.00	8.5		42u	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
54½	24½	TucsEP	3.90	15.7	6	1228	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
11	7⅛	Tultex	.36	3.6	16	176	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
35	26	TwinDs	.90	3.0	8	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
47⅝	29⅝	TycoLb	.28	.6	20	1063	45⅝	45¼	45½	
10⅝	5½	Tyler	.06	.6	16	599	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		U-V								
257	86½	UAL Cp			16	9566	u260	253½	258½	+ 1½
28⅝	25⅝	UDC pf	3.75	13.7		42	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ½
26⅝	17⅝	UDC	2.40a	9.0	6	242u	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
25½	25	UDC pf				347u	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
38½	26½	UGI	2.25	6.0	13	240	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	UJB Fn	1.06	4.0	10	2108	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
47	37½	UJB pf	3.78e	9.5		3	40	40	40	
10½	6⅝	UNCInc			8	1255	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	23⅝	UNUM	.60	1.6	11	685	37¼	36⅝	36½	— ⅜
34	28½	USFG	2.80	8.5	12	1769	33⅛	32½	32⅝	+ ¼
46½	40	USFG pf	4.10	9.0		42	46⅝	45½	45⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	USG			4	777	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
25⅛	21¼	USLICO	1.00	4.1	9	48	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
30⅝	15⅛	UST s	.72	3.2	19	2291	29½	28½	28⅝	— ¼
38¼	26	USX	1.40	4.0	10	12676	35⅝	35	35⅛	
55⅝	44½	USX pr	3.50	6.7		33	51⅞	51	51⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Ultmte				210	10	9⅝	9⅞	
43¼	29⅛	Unilevr	1.20e	3.0	12	118	40¼	40¼	40½	— ½
73⅝	49⅝	UnINV	2.06e	2.9	13	2020	71¼	71⅛	71¼	— ⅜
41⅛	31	UnCmp	1.48	3.8	9	825	39½	38⅝	39	— ¼
33⅛	20⅝	UCarb	1.00	3.5	5	8893	28⅝	28	28¼	— ¼
15⅝	8⅝	UnionC			23	58	13½	13¼	13¼	
27⅝	21½	UnElec	2.00	7.3	11	793	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
40	34	UnEl pf	3.50	9.3		z230	37⅝	37½	37½	
47	39⅝	UnEl pf	4.00	9.0		z300	45	44½	44½	— 1
57½	44⅝	UnEl pf	4.56	9.0		z500	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
73	62½	UnEl pf	6.40	9.1		z300	70⅝	70¼	70¼	
91½	80	UEl pfL	8.00	8.8		z60	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ½
17⅝	12¼	UnExp	1.65e	9.9	18	121	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
79	55¼	UnPac	2.20	2.9	13	1116	77⅝	76½	76⅞	— ½
15⅝	12½	UPlntr s	.48	3.2	11	123	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
17⅝	9¼	UnTex	.20	1.3	18	118	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22½	13	UnledF	.40	1.8	6	106	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
33⅝	19⅝	Unisys	1.00	4.6	13	6024	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	
60	43	Unisy pf	3.75	8.4		306	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Unit				181	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
19½	12	UAM	.32	1.7	22	20	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	UBrand	.20	1.2	11	77	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
31¼	21⅝	UIllum	2.32	7.5	7	292	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
23	20	UIllu pr	2.20	9.8		z380	23	22½	22½	— ½
15⅝	12⅝	UnitInd	.44	5.1	15	23	12½	12⅜	12½	
31⅞	20⅝	UnitInn		.7		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	UKing	.26e	2.5		30	10¼	10	10¼	
5⅝	2⅝	UtdMM				77	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UPkMn				275	2⅛	2	2⅛	
54⅝	33	UsairG	.12o	.2	10	3249	51½	49½	49¾	— 1⅜
2⅝	1⅝	USHom				1097	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
29	16⅝	USShoe	.46	2.3	52	663	20⅝	20	20⅝	
43⅝	28⅝	US Surg	.80	1.9	18	40	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	— ⅜
73⅝	53⅝	USWest	3.76	5.3	12	2728	71⅝	71¼	71½	— ⅛
55⅛	34⅝	UnTech	1.40	3.0	11	2835	54⅝	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅝
81½	33	UnTel	1.92	2.5	35	3815	78¼	77⅛	77⅛	— ½
119½	62⅝	UnTl pf	1.50	1.3		4	u117	117	117	+ 7½
98⅞	41¼	UnT 2pf	1.50	1.4		2	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— 1⅞
18⅝	15⅛	UWR	.88	5.4	18	58	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Unitrde			55	101	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ¼
33¾	18½	Univar	.60	1.9	14	37	32	32	32	+ ¼
37½	28¼	UnvlCp	1.40	4.0	11	38	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ½
38⅝	22½	UnvFd s	.88	2.5	16	227	35	34⅝	35	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	UnvHR	1.44	10.1	12	53	14⅛	14	14¼	
8⅛	5½	UMatch			41	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	1⅞	UnvMed	.16e	8.0	40	107	2¼	2	2	
49½	33⅝	Unocal	1.00	2.1	13	2844	48	47½	47⅝	
37⅞	27	Upjohn	.88	2.4	18	8812	37	36	36¼	— ⅛
10	8	USACaf	1.00	10.4	13	308	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
48½	32⅝	USLIFE	1.40	2.9	12	642	48	47½	47½	— ⅝
9⅝	8½	UslifeF	.96	10.2		40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21¼	17½	UtilCo	1.44	7.0	10	396	20⅝	20½	20½	
25⅞	23¼	UtilCo pf	2.44	9.7		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅝	25½	UtilCo pr	2.61	9.9		5	26½	26½	26½	
21⅞	19⅝	UtilCo pr	1.77	8.3		47	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
37⅝	27⅝	VF Cp	.88	2.3	15	2786	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7	VMG n	1.20	15.5		454	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17⅝	9	Valhi	.20	1.2	20	291	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ¼
19¼	6⅝	Valero	.10e	.6	14	3251	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
28⅝	25	Valer pf	3.44	12.7		5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	20¼	Valer pr	2.06	5.8		837	35⅝	35⅛	35½	— ¼
22⅛	14⅝	ValNG	2.50	13.2	90	107	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Valeyln				57	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19	14⅝	VanDrn	.60	3.2	20	286u	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
10½	8⅝	VKmpM	.56a	5.8		130	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
10½	8⅝	VKMT n	.61e	6.5		150	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12½	10⅝	VKML n	.35e	3.1		47	11⅞	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
26	24	VKmL pf				28	25½	25⅜	25½	
5⅝	3⅝	Varco			44	202	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
30⅝	23½	Varian	.26	.9	11	569	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Verity			14	7022	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
22⅝	18⅝	Verity pf	1.30	6.3		286	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅜
13⅞	12	VestSe	1.20a	8.8		21	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2	Vestrn			23	74	3⅛	3	3	
56	51	VaEP pf	5.00	9.1		z100	55	55	55	— ½
88⅝	76½	VaEP pf	7.72	8.8		z930	87¼	87	87¼	— ½
27⅜	14⅝	Vishay s			17	96	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
56⅝	38⅝	VistaCh	1.80	3.9	5	261	46⅜	45¾	46	— ¾
29⅝	23	Vivra n				23	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	9⅛	Voos				6286	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
48⅝	38⅝	VulcM s	1.12	2.5	13	101	44½	44¼	44¼	
		W								
23⅝	18	WICOR s	1.40	6.2	9	30	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
15	5⅛	WMS			12	70	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
24½	21⅝	WPL H s	1.68	7.0	12	93	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
20	14½	Waban n				1540	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
72	49	WabR pf	4.50	7.5		220	59⅞	59	59⅞	— ¼
20⅝	15¼	Wackht	.60	3.2	14	15	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
8	5⅝	Wainoc			42	63	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	28⅝	WalMrt	.22	.5	25	4863	41¼	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
50¼	27⅝	Walarn	.68	1.5	19	929	47½	46⅝	46⅝	+ ¼
27½	19½	WalCS s	.40	1.5	16	89	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
67⅞	32⅝	WarnC	.68	1.0	23	3878u	67⅝	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	WrnCpt	.32t	4.6	25	53	7	6⅞	7	
114⅝	68⅝	WarnrL	2.56	2.3	20	1284	110⅝	108⅞	109⅞	— ⅝
28⅞	23¼	WashGs	1.96	6.8	13	146u	29	28⅝	28⅞	
29⅛	24	WshNat	1.08	3.8		66	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	WshWt	2.48	8.1	11	140	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
58⅝	34	Waste	.60	1.1	25	3484	57¼	56⅝	57⅛	+ ½
27⅝	23½	WatkJn	.48	2.0	9	238	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
11¼	6⅝	Waxmn	.10	1.2	11	41	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
3	1½	WeanU				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	9⅞	WebbD				58	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
8⅛	1½	Wedgtn				9	2	2	2	
30⅝	24½	WeinRl	1.76	5.8	27	252	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Weirt n	.16e	1.1		3	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
37½	27	WelsMk	.56	1.6	19	97	35	34¼	34⅝	— ¼
32	16⅝	Welmn s			18	587	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
82⅝	58⅝	WellsF	3.00	3.8	8	819	79⅝	79	79⅝	— ¼
20	15½	WelFM	19.50c			115u	20½	20	20	
7⅛	5½	Wendys	.24	4.3	18	1341	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	12½	West	.32	1.5	16	62	21½	21	21	— ⅛
58⅝	38½	WtPtPe	1.20	2.1	20	13	56	56	56	— ¼
16⅝	12⅝	WstctE g	.80		16	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
8¼	5⅝	WCNA				124u	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
14⅝	11⅝	WIGs pf	1.80	13.3		13	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WUnion				381	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
72⅝	17	WUn pfA				1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
16	5⅝	WUn pfB				101	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
72⅝	48⅝	WstgE	2.40	3.6	12	2184	68⅝	67⅜	67½	— ⅜
22⅝	17⅝	Wstpc n	.94t	4.7		1528	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	
33⅝	24	Wstvco	.92	2.9	9	945	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Weyerh	1.20	3.9	11	3172	31½	31	31	— ¼
48⅝	33	Weyer pr	2.62	6.5		165	40½	40⅜	40⅝	
22⅝	7⅝	vjWhPit			18	47	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
49	26	vjWPit pfB				240	30½	30½	30½	
32⅝	23½	Whrlpl	1.10	3.4	30	1201	32⅝	32	32	
14⅝	10½	Whitehl				58	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38¼	28	Whitmn	1.02	3.0	20	2165	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
13½	11	Whitk n				347	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
20½	10⅛	WilcxG s	.10	.5	16	376	19⅞	19⅝	19½	— ⅛
40⅝	28½	William	1.40	3.5		534	40	39⅝	39½	
58½	49⅝	Wllm pf	3.87	6.8		254	57½	56½	56½	— ½
22	12⅝	WilAL			9	496	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¾
6⅝	5	WilshrO	.20t	3.1	54	54	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅝	1⅝	Winchel				54	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
29	12⅝	Windmr			10	344	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
57	37½	WinDix	1.98	3.6	16	174	55⅝	55	55⅝	
10⅛	7¼	Winnbg	.40	5.3	36	193	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Winner				16	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
30½	25½	WiscEn	1.66	5.5	12	798	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	20½	WiscPS	1.62	6.7	11	322	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
41	33⅝	Witco	1.72	4.2	11	492	40⅝	40⅝	40½	+ ¼
15⅝	10¼	WolvrW	.16	1.1	15	138	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
65½	46⅝	Wolwth	1.88	3.0	14	5919	65⅝	62½	63¼	— 2⅛
185½	136	Wolw pf	2.20	1.2		2	181	181	181	— 3
12⅝	5¼	WrldCp			9	216	12½	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17⅞	15⅝	WrldVl	1.00	5.7		85	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
51½	32	Wrigley	.80	1.7	19	121	47¼	46⅝	46½	
1⅝	⅝	Wurlitch				5	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	WyleLb	.28	3.4	12	76	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
28	19⅝	Wynns	.60	2.3	17	45	26⅝	26½	26½	
17⅝	4½	Wyse				1116	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅝
		X-Y-Z								
69	51⅝	Xerox	3.00	4.5	18	1181	67½	66⅝	66⅞	— ⅛
48⅝	44½	Xerox pf	4.12	8.7		244	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅛
44¼	29⅝	XTRA	.72	2.2	10	1809	34	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
33	24½	XTRA pf	1.94	7.2		4	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2	Zapata				175	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15½	10½	Zemex	.40	3.5	128	14	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
22⅝	14¼	ZenithE				653	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	ZenInc	1.25	13.6		79	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	vjZenLb				472	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
20¼	15	ZenNtl	.84	4.3	9	62	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Zero	.50	2.3	16	949	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
44¼	21¼	Zurnln	.68	1.7	20	198	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
12	10	Zweig	1.09e	9.2		376	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Zweig n	.96	10.1		1082	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛

STEEL: *U.S. Research and Development Is Rusty*

(Continued from first finance page)

eign suppliers or enter into alliances with foreign competitors. Both tactics played a role in the U.S. industry's latest renaissance and show no signs of being replaced by self-reliance.

This year, for example, Armco Inc., the nation's No. 5 steelmaker, sold a 40 percent stake in its steelmaking division to Kawasaki Steel Corp. of Japan. Armco's chairman, Robert E. Boni, said the deal will allow his company to compress a seven-year capital-spending plan into four. He added, "The Japanese bring a technological excellence to the table that attracted us."

But these strategies doom the U.S. companies to being one step behind their rivals, creating a persistent image of technological inferiority. And they give foreign companies the upper hand in negotiating alliances.

"I worry about the state of things 10 years from now and beyond the year 2000 as it relates to the quality of the research and development," said Frank W. Luerssen, chairman of Inland Steel and president of the American Iron and Steel Institute. "I worry that product innovations will occur more rapidly in other countries."

The U.S. steelmakers know all too well that playing catch-up is painful.

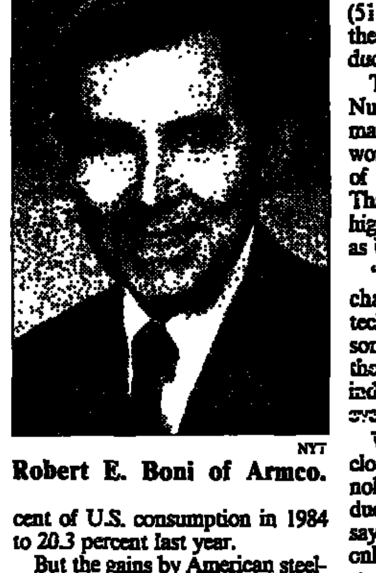
They have had to invest $18 billion in modernization, shed nearly two-thirds of their employees and mothball more than 400 plants and steelmaking facilities.

The industry lost $12 billion between 1982 and 1986 and would have fared even worse if the Reagan administration had not instituted import quotas.

In the last five years, thanks to the wrenching restructuring and the falling dollar, the average cost for a ton of American steel has fallen to $490 from $550, according to a study by PaineWebber Inc.

Meanwhile, Japanese costs have risen to $520 a ton from $407. The American companies have also gained on many European rivals, although some, notably British Steel Corp., also have drastically improved operations.

These changes, along with steel import quotas, cut the amount of foreign-made steel from 26.4 percent of U.S. consumption in 1984 to 20.3 percent last year.



NYT

Robert E. Boni of Armco.

But the gains by American steelmakers are far from secure. A rise in the dollar could quickly wipe out their cost advantage. Also, the U.S. government in its recent decision to extend import quotas by just two and a half years instead of the five the industry wanted, signaled its impatience with protectionism.

The need to do better at research is all the more pressing because the industry faces other hurdles as well. The most damaging of all, steelmakers said, is the high cost of capital, which makes it hard to move quickly to take advantage of research gains.

"The cost of capital is one of the places where we're least competitive," Mr. Luerssen said. "Ours might be 10 to 12 percent. But in Japan, steel companies borrow money at rates between 2 and 5 percent."

The high cost of capital makes it more important to be a leader in technology innovation. If a company is one of the last to invest in new technology, it has less time to recoup its investment before new advances make the equipment obsolete.

To be sure, there are some technological advancements occurring in the United States based on home-grown research.

FOR example, Nucor Corp., the largest of the "minimill" steel producers, has started production in a plant in Crawfordsville, Indiana, that will for the first time make sheet steel from slabs two inches (51 millimeters) thick, instead of the 8- to 10-inch thickness produced by conventional mills.

The thinner slabs, along with Nucor's use of scrap steel as a raw material, should cut the number of worker-hours needed to make a ton of steel to 1.5, the company said. That is about half the level of a highly efficient integrated mill such as USX's Gary works.

"This development has the chance of leapfrogging present technology," said F. Kenneth Iverson, the chairman of Nucor. "It has the possibility of changing the steel industry in the United States and everywhere."

While the industry is watching closely to see how the Nucor technology fares once large-scale production begins, analysts and others say the Nucor mill will produce only 800,000 tons of flat-rolled steel a year, compared with four million to five million tons for a typical large integrated mill. And its usefulness is limited by the availability and price of scrap steel.

Overall, U.S. steel companies now spend about five-tenths of 1 percent of their sales on research and development, according to the International Iron and Steel Institute. That compares with an average of seven-tenths of 1 percent in Europe and 1.5 percent in Japan.

SONY: *A U.S. Director*

(Continued from first finance page)

invested $100 million developing the technology and building a factory before the first CD player was put on the market. Nobody gave us any assurance that there would be a market, but management believed it was a good product. This runs very counter to an American company, where the chief financial officer does the final review, calculates the return on investment and knows nothing about the technology."

Mr. Schulhof has been an architect of Sony's strategy of expanding into movies and records.

The Japanese company showed its eagerness by buying CBS Records for $2 billion in November 1987. Now Sony is widely believed to be shopping for a movie studio.

Mr. Schulhof has been crucial in bridging the cultural divide between Sony and his old employer, CBS. Walter R. Yetnikoff, the head of CBS Records, contacted Mr. Schulhof just after CBS decided to put the record division up for sale, and Mr. Schulhof spent about a year persuading William S. Paley, the founder of CBS, to sell to the Japanese company.

Mr. Schulhof said Sony's interest in the "software" of entertainment stemmed from diminishing advantages in hardware.

Floating-Rate Notes

Aug. 14

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cbo Perp New	10.06	22-08	99.79	99.89
Bk Greece Mar 99	10⅛	08-09	99.65	99.75
Ribwa Perp	10.6437	18-09	99.77	99.87
St Of Victoria 99/04	9.55	27-12	100.01	100.11
First Interstate 94	9.263	08-01	99.25	99.45
Cbo Jun 2009	9.388	29-12	99.95	100.05
Mellon Jul 94	9⅛	14-10	99.45	99.65
Alaska Finance Jul01	8.788	17-01	99.71	99.81
Alberta 93	9.894	13-12	100.15	100.23
Alb Perp	9⅛	22-11	88.00	89.00
Alb Perp Cap	9⅛	31-10	85.50	86.50
American Express 97	9½	29-09	99.00	99.25
Amex Sub 86Mar97	9⅛	06-10	98.45	98.70
Anz Perp	10.3250	31-10	88.50	89.00
Anzs 98	9⅛	18-12	100.32	100.42
Bci 98	9.275	08-12	98.80	98.95
Bco Di Napoli 97	8⅝	-	99.00	99.25
Bco Di Napoli 91	10	09-11	99.97	100.07
Bco Di Roma Jun07	9.38	28-12	98.30	98.55
Bco Santo Spirito 93	10⅛	29-09	99.80	99.90
Bk Ireland Perp	9⅝	08-09	86.80	87.00
Bk Nova Scotia 85	10⅛	24-08	84.75	85.75
Bk Scotland Perp	10⅛	16-11	89.42	90.12
Bankers Trust 2000	9⅝	13-09	98.25	98.40
Bankers Trust 1996	10⅛	16-08	99.40	99.65
Bbl Int 93(Mthly)	8⅝	21-10	99.25	99.50
Bbl Int 01	9.425	20-12	98.45	98.70
Bq Indosuez 97 New	9⅝	28-11	99.25	100.25
Bfce 97(Cap)	9⅝	22-08	100.20	100.70
Bfce Nov 96	9.543	30-11	100.18	100.23
Bq Indosuez 97 (Cap)	10	22-08	100.15	100.65
Bna 1995 Feb	8⅝	08-02	100.78	100.88
Bna 97 (Cap)	9⅝	24-10	100.10	100.40
Bna 1996 Jun			100.00	100.00
Bnp Perp	11.0752	25-09	91.25	91.75
Bnp 1991 Sep	10⅛	06-09	100.62	100.72
Bnp 2005 Mthly		17-08	99.44	99.54
Bq Paribas Perp 1	9⅛	13-09	93.75	94.25
Bq Paribas Perp 2	9⅛	13-09	91.25	91.75
Barclays Perp Ser 1	9⅝	05-01	90.87	91.37
Barclays Perp Ser 2	10⅛	17-08	98.30	98.80
Barclays Perp Old	10⅝	08-11	92.87	93.37
Barclays O/S 04	10½	06-09	98.85	99.10
Belgium 1996 Jul	8⅝	30-01	100.16	100.26
Belgium 1996A Jan	8⅝	11-01	100.05	101.85
Belgium 1991 Feb	9⅝	21-08	100.23	100.33
Belgium 1994 Oct	10⅛	26-10	100.39	100.49
Bergen Bk Perp	9¼		84.80	85.00
Citic 2005	10⅛	17-08	84.75	85.75
Comerst S+L 96	10⅛	13-09	99.84	99.94
Central 97/00	10⅝	15-11	99.89	99.97
Central Int 00/01/06	9⅝	31-08	99.65	99.75
Centrust 92/95	9⅝	05-10	99.95	100.06
Centrust Jun 96	9.713	06-12	99.91	100.01
Centrust Sep 96	10.4851	13-09	99.40	99.50
Chase 91	9⅝	22-08	99.40	99.65
Chase Man Corp Oo	8⅝		97.75	98.00
Chase Man 97	10	31-08	99.37	99.57
Chemical 99	9	31-08	98.15	98.40
Chemical Feb97	9⅝	22-08	97.80	98.05
Chemical Oct99	9¼	11-10	97.80	98.05
Christiania Perp	10¼	08-11	84.00	85.00
Citicorp 2005 Oct	9.030	31-08	97.20	97.70
Citicorp 1996 Sep	9½	21-09	98.70	98.95
Citicorp 1996 Oct	9⅝	31-10	99.00	99.25
Citicorp Perp 1	8⅝	17-10	99.00	100.00
Citicorp 1998 Jan	9⅝	31-08	98.30	98.55
Citicorp 1998 May	9⅝	31-08	98.75	99.20
Citicorp 1997 Jan	8⅝	31-10	99.00	99.25
Citicorp Perp 2	9⅝	11-09	94.50	95.00
Citi Federal Aug93	9.8	31-08	99.75	100.00
Citiqueq Mar 96	10.525	08-09	99.85	100.05
Citi Federal Oct93	9.238	11-10	99.75	100.00
Citved May 91	8.628	08-11	100.00	100.20
Columbia S+L 96	9¼	22-11	99.71	99.81
Comalco 93	9⅝	20-09	99.90	100.00
Commerzbk Aug93	8⅝	-	99.84	99.94
Cba Perp Old	9.088	11-01	100.24	100.34
Commwith Australia 98	9⅝	30-11	100.00	100.25
Cct 97 (Mthly)	8⅝	30-09	99.52	99.62
Cr Du Nord 97	9⅝	27-10	99.99	100.09
Credit Foncier Oct98	10.156	20-10	100.20	100.30
Cr Lyonnais 93/96	10⅝	16-10	100.23	100.33
Cr Lyonnais 1999 Dec	9⅝	29-12	99.75	100.00
Cr Lyonnais 1997 Cap	8⅝	07-11	97.50	98.00
Cr Lyonnais 93	8⅝	22-01	100.07	100.17
Cr Lyonnais 2000 Jul	8⅝	16-01	98.90	99.15
Cr Lyonnais Jun92/96	9⅝	18-12	100.24	100.34
Csfb Perp	9⅝	21-09	85.00	86.00
Dkb Frcd Sept91	10⅛	28-09	99.96	100.01
Den Danske Bank Perp	10⅛	15-11	98.25	98.75
Dnc Perp (Conv)	10.15	24-08	82.50	83.50
Dnc Perp	9⅝	22-08	83.00	84.00
Denmark Aug96	10.0843	31-08	99.77	99.87
Dev Fin Corp Nz Perp	9⅝	30-11	99.00	100.00
Dresdner Fin 93	10⅛	23-10	100.99	101.09
Dresdner Fin 92	10⅛	29-08	100.25	100.35
Dresdner Fin 91	9⅝	08-11	100.03	100.13
East River Aug93	9.8	31-08	99.72	99.82
Enel 00/05 (Mthly)	9⅝	30-11	100.35	100.45
Enl 93	9⅝	25-09	99.92	100.03
Efb Nov 96	9.838	09-11	100.24	100.34
Ferrovie May 97	9⅝	28-12	100.33	100.43
Ferrovie 94	10⅛	29-08	100.40	100.50
Fidelity Fed Oct 92	8⅝	31-10	99.85	100.05
R Fleming Perp	10⅛	30-11	82.00	83.00
Fortune S+L 92	9⅝	27-10	99.93	100.03
Fuji Bank Frcd Jun92	8.743	29-01	99.97	100.02
Fuji Bk Frcd June 91	9¼	27-12	100.04	100.09
Fuji Bk Frcd Aug91	9⅝	22-08	99.85	99.90
Gzb Perp	10⅛	16-11	91.00	92.00
Gt Amer'N 1St Sav 92	10⅛	23-10	100.06	100.14
Hill Samuel Perp	9⅝	30-11	89.50	90.50
Hong Kong Perp 1	10⅛	17-08	84.50	85.00
Hong Kong Perp 2	9⅝	08-09	84.37	84.87
Hong Kong Perp 3	9⅝	11-10	83.50	84.00
Household Jun96	9.65	26-09	100.10	100.20
Hydro 02 (Mthly)		24-01	99.68	99.78
Hydro Perp	10⅛	11-09	93.12	93.62
Hydro May 05	8⅝	08-11	99.82	99.92
Ireland 1998 Jun	8.97	14-12	99.83	99.93
Ireland 2000 Nov	8⅝	30-11	99.87	99.97
Italy 00	9⅝	21-12	100.64	100.89
Jp Morgan 1997 May	9⅝	21-08	99.86	100.10
Kleinwort Perp	10⅛	30-11	82.25	83.25
Lloyds Perp 1	9⅝	11-12	88.37	88.87
Lloyds Perp 2	9⅝	31-08	88.72	88.82
Lloyds Perp 3	10.4133	31-08	87.37	87.87
Midland Perp 1	9⅝	21-12	87.75	88.25
Midland Perp 2	10⅛	20-09	87.75	88.25
Midland Perp 3	9.163	13-12	86.37	86.87
Midland Frcd Feb 90	9⅝	21-08	100.01	100.06
Midland Mar 99	10⅛	11-09	98.85	99.10
Mitsubishi Frcd Jun91	9⅝	29-12	99.99	100.04
Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap)	9⅝	31-10	100.00	100.50
Mitsui Fin 96	10½	04-09	100.05	100.15
Man Grenfell Perp	10⅝	29-08	82.00	83.00
Jp Morgan 1997 Dec	9.488	21-09	99.30	99.55
Nab Perp	10.45	11-10	86.50	87.00
Nat Bk Canada 87	10½	31-08	84.50	85.50
Nat West Perp (A)	9⅝	11-01	90.75	91.25
Nat West Perp (B)	8⅝	-	90.75	91.25
Nat West Fin 05	10⅛	23-10	98.85	99.10
Nat West Perp (C)	9⅝	31-08	90.37	90.87
Nat West Fin Pp Old	10⅛	15-11	92.87	93.37
New Zealand Aug 93	9.813	21-08	99.96	100.06
New Zealand Jun 96	9.547	06-12	100.31	100.41
Northeast Savings 96	8.725	12-02	99.72	99.82
Northeast Savings 95	9⅝	19-12	100.15	100.25
Portugal Dec 93	9.3	08-12	99.99	100.09
Quebec Oct01	10⅛	17-10	99.75	99.85
Rio 94	9⅝	21-08	99.90	100.00
Renle Nov98	9⅝	15-11	100.20	100.30
Rhonepoulenc Perp	9⅝	18-12	94.00	95.00
Rothschilds Perp	11⅛	28-09	82.00	83.00
Rbs Perp	9¼	13-12	89.42	90.12
Royal Trust Sep 85	10.4	11-09	89.50	90.50
Saitama Bk Frcd 91	9⅝	29-12	99.97	100.02
Santa Barbara Aug96	10	16-08	99.90	100.15
Santa Barbara Sep96	9⅝	28-09	99.88	99.98
Sanwa Intl Jan 93	8.788	17-01	100.12	100.22
Sec Pacific 97		21-08	98.40	98.65
Soc Gen Tranche 1 96	10⅛	28-09	99.80	99.90
Soc Gen Nov94	10⅛	09-11	100.20	100.45
Stand Chart Perp4	9.213	08-01	84.25	84.75
Stand Chart Perp1		08-01	83.12	83.62
Stand Chart Perp3	9.713	06-12	84.25	84.75
Stand Chart Perp2	10⅛	09-11	85.25	85.75
Ste Bk Nsw Feb98	8⅝	-	100.41	100.51
St Bk Victoria Perp	10⅛	17-10	95.00	95.50
Taiyo Kobe 97(Cap)	8⅝	-	99.95	100.45
Taiyo 92/04	9⅛	22-11	100.18	100.28
Tokugin 92/94	10⅛	28-09	100.20	100.30
Takugin 97(Cap)	10⅛	11-10	100.00	100.50
Uk Sept96	9⅝	28-07	100.22	100.25
Vereinswest July 91	8.838	25-01	99.96	100.06
Wells Fargo 1997 Sep	9⅝	29-09	99.10	99.35
Wells Fargo 1992	9.038	31-08	99.80	100.05
Wells Fargo 2000	9⅝	31-08	98.50	98.75
Wells Fargo 1994	9⅝	13-09	99.37	99.87
Wells Fargo 1997 Feb	10⅛	16-08	98.95	99.20
Wells Fargo 1998	8⅝	-	98.75	99.00
Westpac Perp I	10.963	29-09	88.50	89.00
Woodside Finance 97L	8⅝	31-10	99.85	99.95
Woodside Finance 97F	9¼	31-08	99.90	100.00
World Bk Perp	8.801	15-09	99.50	100.00
Yokohama 97 (Cap)	9⅝	22-08	100.00	100.50

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Srf Mort Notes No1	14.263	28-09	99.96	100.11
Abbey Nat 93 Gb	14⅝	05-10	100.13	100.18
Abbey Nat 92/00 Gb	13⅝	17-10	100.00	100.05
Abbey Nat 98 Gb	13⅝	06-11	99.93	99.98
Brad + Bing May 94	14⅛	31-08	99.97	100.02
Moss 2 Jun 2017	14⅛	06-11	99.86	99.96
Coll Mort Sec No1 A1	14.298	27-09	99.90	100.05
Coll Mort Sec No1 A2	14.385	29-09	99.98	100.08
Coll Mort Sec No1 A3	14.398	29-09	99.85	99.95
Gracechurch 2019	14.388	29-09	99.99	100.09
Tmc Pimbs Plc No 1	14.305	31-08	99.80	99.90
Northern Rock 92	13⅝	30-10	99.90	99.95
All + Leic Jul 96	13⅝	27-10	99.86	99.91
Bristol + West Aug94	13⅝	02-11	99.89	99.94
Hmc No 04		15-11	99.76	99.86
All + Leic Aug 04	14.23	07-11	100.25	100.75
All + Leic Apr 98	14.65	24-10	100.25	100.75
All + Leic Nov 93	14⅛	31-08	100.07	100.12
All + Leic Jul 94	14.08	24-10	99.99	100.04
All + Leic May 95	13.975	08-11	100.03	100.08
All + Leic Jul 93		31-08	99.42	99.72
All + Leic Sept 93	14⅛	28-09	100.14	100.19
Anglia Jan 98	14⅛	17-10	100.10	100.15
Anglia Sep96	14.205	25-09	100.00	100.05
Anz Bkg 97 Gb	13⅝	22-08	99.75	100.25
Bk Montreal 94 Gb	14⅛	29-09	99.99	100.09
Bq Indosuez 91 Gb	14⅛	30-08	100.13	100.23
B/Ham Midshires 98	14⅛	27-09	100.02	100.07
Brad + Bing Acrnl Gb	14⅛	06-10	100.08	100.13
Bristol + West Oct92	14⅛	24-10	100.12	100.17
Bristol + West Jul93	14	29-01	99.62	99.72
Britannia 93 Gb	14⅛	18-10	100.16	100.21
Britannia 96 Gb	14 1/16	24-10	100.01	100.06
Britannia Feb 95	12.975	-	99.98	100.03
Chelt/Glouce Mar94	14⅛	30-08	99.93	99.98
Coop 00	14⅛	24-10	97.12	97.62
Cr Foncier 08 Gb	14⅛	11-10	100.10	100.20
Domos Mort 1	14.475	06-09	100.25	100.50
Ex Finance 1 Plc	14.363	04-09	100.15	100.30
Ferrovie 95 Gb	13.975	31-10	100.22	100.32
Halifax Oct 92	14⅛	18-10	100.10	100.15
Halifax Feb96	13⅝	23-08	100.10	100.15
Halifax May 94	13.975	09-11	100.10	100.15
Halifax Sep96 Tnch 1	13.955	31-08	100.00	100.05
Halifax Sep96 Tnch 2	13.143	28-09	99.85	99.90
Hmc No 01	14.469	29-09	100.05	100.20
Hmc No 02 Feb 15	13.6	23-08	100.35	100.40
Hmc No 03 Jul 15	14.263	12-10	100.20	100.25
Iii Oct 94	14⅛	17-10	100.09	100.14
Iii Nov 94	14⅛	24-08	100.10	100.20
Ireland 96	14⅛	11-09	100.02	100.12
Leeds Perm Mar 96	14⅛	18-09	100.13	100.18
Leeds Perm Oct 94	14⅛	13-10	100.12	100.17
Leeds Perm B/S 98	14⅛	14-09	100.20	100.25
Lloyds Euro 96 Gb	14	25-08	99.25	99.75
Moss No 1 Jul 18	14.325	05-10	100.25	100.40
Midland Bk 01 Gb	12.975	-	98.37	98.87
Milk Mkt Bd 93 Gb	14⅛	29-09	100.01	100.06
Mfc 2 Aug 2023	14.406	31-08	100.20	100.50
Mfc 1 Mar 2020	14.444	29-09	100.25	100.40
Mfc 3 Oct 2023	14.363	02-10	100.30	100.40
Tmc No 02 Nov 14	14⅛	31-08	100.20	100.45
Tmc No 04 May 15	14⅛	31-08	100.18	100.45
Tmc No 07 Sep 14	14.463	30-09	100.09	100.35
Tmc No 06 Oct 15	14 1/5	01-11	100.15	100.30
Tmc No 07 Nov 15	14.575	31-08	100.20	100.35
Tmc No 08 Dec 18	14.513	30-09	100.25	100.40
Tmc No 10 January 19	14.488	29-09	100.20	100.25
Tmc No 09 Feb 19	14.575	31-08	100.25	100.40
Mort Secs 1	14.175	31-10	100.25	100.40
Tmc No 11 Mar 20	14.463	29-09	100.15	100.30
Nbl 1 Sep 13	14.388	30-09	100.00	100.15
Nbl 2 Oct 14	14.15	31-10	100.00	100.15
Nbl 3 Nov 14	14⅛	31-08	100.10	100.35
Nbl 4 Oct 15	14.15	31-10	100.05	100.20
Nat Provincial Mar96	14⅛	25-07	100.05	100.10
Nat Provincial 02/99	14	09-11	100.06	100.11
Nat/Ang Bld 14Jul98	14⅛	17-10	100.37	100.87
Nationwide B/S Oct95	14⅛	10-10	100.01	100.06
Nationwide B/S Jul96	13.975	17-10	99.97	100.02
Nationwide B/S Oct96	13.955	31-08	99.87	99.92
New Zealand 97 Gb	13⅝	22-08	99.25	100.25
Northern Rock Oct95	14⅛	18-10	100.01	100.06
Prudential 95 Gb	14.163	27-09	100.00	100.30
Resid No 1 May 18	12.475	22-08	100.35	100.40
Resid No 2 Jul 18	14 1/5	27-10	100.20	100.35
Rbs 05 Gb	13⅝	09-11	97.50	98.50
Stand Chart Perp Gb	14⅛	20-09	85.00	86.00
Tmc No 03 Apr 15	14⅛	01-11	100.05	100.45
Tmc No 05 Sep 15	14.538	30-09	100.20	100.35
Woolwich B/S Nov 95	13⅝	22-08	100.06	100.11
Woolwich B/S Jul 93	14⅛	13-10	100.21	100.26
Yorkshire B/S Feb 94	13.913	18-11	99.95	100.00
Yorkshire 91/94 Gb	14⅛	29-09	99.50	100.50

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Dresdner Fin 94/99	6.969	28-10	99.90	100.00
Eurofima Jul 99	7	05-01	100.35	100.45
Eib Jun 96	6.975	18-12	99.90	100.00
Lkb Jul 99	6.891	15-01	99.77	99.87
Belgium Dm Aug 99		22-02	100.10	100.20
Austria 98 Dm	6⅝	20-08	99.87	100.12
Bk Of China Nov 93	7	08-11	99.00	100.00
Bk Greece 92/95 (Dm)	7⅛	29-12	99.50	100.00
Bnp 92 (Dm)	7⅛	28-12	100.00	100.25
Belgium 97 (Dm)	7⅛	31-08	100.16	100.26
Cibc 95 (Dm)	7⅛	30-11	99.12	99.42
Commerz Oct 95 (Dm)	7⅛	25-10	99.50	100.00
Commerzbk Dec 93	7⅛	15-12	100.03	100.13
C.D.E. 95 Dm	6⅝	12-10	100.00	100.08
Cred Foncier 96 (Dm)	6⅝	17-01	100.30	100.40
Cic Mar 93 Dm	6⅝	20-09	100.22	100.32
Dnc 96 Dm	7¼	16-01	99.00	99.80
Denmark Stars 96 Dm	7¼	29-08	100.00	100.25
Dg Bank 96 Dm	7⅛	13-10	98.87	99.37
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	7⅛	24-08	100.02	100.12
Dresdner Fin 98	5.963	30-10	99.90	100.00
Eec 92 (Dm)	6⅝	22-08	100.45	100.55
Eib Dec 90	7 1/4	15-12	100.00	100.25
Ikb Fin Nv 95 Dm	7⅛	31-08	99.50	99.80
Ibj 95 Dm	7⅛	30-11	99.00	99.50
Ireland Jul98 (Dm)	6⅝	31-01	99.68	99.78
Ireland 97 (Dm)	7⅛	17-01	100.05	100.15
Ireland (Stars) 98	7.083	11-09	100.12	100.37
Lkb Nov 95	6⅝	10-11	99.75	100.00
Malaysia 05 (Dm)	7⅛	21-09	95.00	95.50
Midland 98 Dm	7⅛	29-09	98.50	99.50
Mitsubishi 96 Dm	7¼	11-01	99.25	99.50
Montedison 93 Dm	6⅝	31-10	99.50	100.00
Jp Morgan 95 Dm	7⅛	30-08	99.00	99.50
Renle 96 (Dm)	6.906	18-09	99.50	99.75
Rbc 95 Dm	7⅛	31-08	99.00	99.50
Sec Pac 95 Dm	7⅛	05-12	98.87	99.37
Sercaise 97 (Dm)	7⅛	30-11	100.40	100.50
Union Finland 96 Dm	7⅛	10-10	99.00	99.50
Wells Fargo 95 Dm	7⅛	31-08	98.87	99.37

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cat 97 Yen		-	100.00	100.50
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	4⅝	30-08	99.87	100.37

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Bam 5/99 A/C (Uncvol)	9⅝	-	99.91	100.01
Roma 92 (Ecu)	8⅝	-	99.75	100.25
Cr Foncier 96 (Ecu)	9.175	18-10	99.95	100.20
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	9	30-10	99.80	100.05
Pocoro 19Sept 97 Ecu	9⅝	27-09	99.25	99.75
Skopbain Perp Ecu	7⅝	-	94.00	96.00

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
Edited in Paris TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1989 Printed in New York

RETURNING TO NORTH AMERICA?

You Can Now Receive Same-Day Delivery of The Global Newspaper In Key American Cities.

To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.:

1-800-882 2884.

(In New York, call: 212-752 3890.)

Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Or Telex: 427175. Or Fax: 212-7558785.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
Head office in New York
330 W 56 St. NYC 10019
212-765-7896
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

MERCEDES
V.I.P. ESCORT AGENCY
5 PM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON
(01) 351 6666

LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE
10A Kensington Church St, W8
TEL: 937 9136 or 937 9133
All major credit cards accepted.

CAPRICE-NYC
ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK
TEL: 212-737 3291

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158
All major credit cards accepted

BELGRAVIA
ESCORT SERVICES
CENTRAL LONDON
7 DAYS A WEEK
CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
LONDON 386-9384

MAYFAIR CLUB
ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm
ROTTERDAM (0) 10-4254155
THE HAGUE (0) 70-607996

* LONDON PARIS LINK ***
French Escort Service. London 351-1152

AMSTERDAM 2000 Escort Service. All credit cards accepted. Telephone: (0) 20 - 911030

AMSTERDAM JASMIN Escort Service. Tel: 020-333033. The best in town. Credit cards accepted.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ARISTOCATS
London Escort Service
3 Shouldham Street, London W1
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 01-258 0090 (3 LINES)
12 noon - midnight

ZURICH
Caroline Escort Service 01/252 6174

ZURICH SUSAN
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/312 37 53

GENEVA * JOY *
ESCORT SERVICE. 022 / 21 99 61

* GENEVA * MELODIE *
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 022/46.11.58

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 01-584 6513 Established 18 years.

MADRID IMPACT ESCORT and Guide Service. Multilingual. Visa. Open 11am - midnight. Tel: 261 4142

ESCORTS & GUIDES

*****MADRID
Glamour Escort Service. Tel: 259 90 02.

AT YOUR SERVICE ESCORTS
London Tel: 581 2611. 8am - 12pm

GENEVA TIFFANY ESCORT SERVICE. 3PM - 12PM. 16 Rue Crespin. 2nd floor Apt. 23.

LONDON PRIVATE Elegant Sophisticated Escort Service. Call 01-586 5977 or 286 5173.

TOKYO***FIRST CLASS***ESCORT Guide and Membership Service. Tel: (03) 351-2278

LONDON BRAZILIAN ESCORT Service. Open seven days a week. Multilingual. Tel: 01 792 9752/3

LONDON EXCLUSIVE
Private Escort Service
From 5pm London 01-589 4196.

LONDON EXCEPTIONAL
Top Class Escort Service
Knightsbridge 01-581-1642.

ORIENT JAPANESE CHINESE THAI Escort service. Days and evenings. Please telephone 603 7194 London.

ATHENS EXECUTIVE ESCORT AND Guide Service. 7 days a week, English spoken. Tel: 3641746 Athens

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ZURICH
Top Escort Service. Tel: 01/41 76 09

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE ESCORT Service. Number One. Telephone: (0) 20-327799 or (0) 20-362833.

GENEVA *** ROYAL *** GENEVA ***** VIP ESCORT SERVICE ***** Tel: 022 / 781 27 72

LONDON GEISHAS ESCORT Japanese Chinese Thai European. Credit cards. Tel. 01-370-5957.

***** FRANKFURT *****
Princess Escort Service, 7 days.
Tel: 069 / 666 25 64.

ESCORT (069) 597 6666 AGENCY

*** MUNICH *** 91 23 14
ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY
THE FRIENDLY SERVICE

FRANKFURT - MAINZ - WIESBADEN Christina's Escort Service. Tel: 069/36 46 56. Credit cards too.

DUESSELDORF-COLOGNE-MUNICH "Penthouse" High-Class Escort Service. Tel: 0211 / 49 16 33.

FRANKFURT * PRIVATE *
Sophisticated Escort Agency.
Call: 069/444 798

FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN" ESCORT SERVICE. 069/ 55 88 26. THE BEST IN TOWN.

LONDON 730 1840
ELIZABETH MULTILINGUAL ESCORT SERVICE

BRITTA DANISH GUIDE SERVICE 6 Languages. London, Sloane Street 823 4552.

World Bankers Weigh China Debt Repayments

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

BEIJING — As the Chinese government scrambles to repair its credibility after the military crackdown on June 4, the world's bankers will be focusing on how the country handles one of its toughest challenges: repaying its loans in the next few years.

Bankers here and abroad say that possibly by the end of the year, China will have a hard time making debt payments and that the country's slowly deteriorating economy will force the refinancing of some loans.

Few economists expect China will become part of the international debt crisis, and most bankers believe that the country's economic prospects for the next decade are strong. But events have forced them to scrutinize China much more closely.

"It used to be that a banker would sell his daughter to get into China," said a foreigner in Beijing. "The problem China has now is that its name is mud. No one would lend to this country for the next three months."

The financial community is already balking at some new lending. The World Bank has postponed consideration of $780 million in loans, part of a three-year lending program begun this year that could be worth up to $6.5 billion. And although the Japanese government plans to disburse funds under the second round of a large loan package, the third round, worth about $5.8 billion, is on hold. Private banks also have put aside plans for additional lending.

"If you stop lending to China, it will create its own risk," said one Beijing-based banker who moved to Hong Kong temporarily after the crackdown. "If the banks don't lend to China, they create a liquidity crisis, which then increases China's risk, which means the banks don't lend."

Moreover, a widening trade deficit and the recent collapse of the tourism industry, which brought in $2.2 billion in foreign exchange last year, have further diminished the supply of hard currency that is needed to repay foreign loans.

This has led bankers to expect reschedulings on some loans to certain industries, particularly tourism. By some estimates, loans of $2 billion or more in hotel projects could be affected by partial or full reschedulings to avoid default on payments.

Private banks represent a relatively small percentage of overall lending to China. While many banks, such as Citibank, Chase Manhattan and Chemical, have offices in Beijing, the bulk of the business is related to trade rather than construction.

"They'll probably sit down in October and have a look at rescheduling in certain industries," said a Beijing banker who asked not to be identified. "We haven't seen it starting yet, but we internally here looked at our portfolio."

Although accurate figures are not known, most financial analysts say China's debt payments will peak in 1991 or 1992.

Estimates for the largest annual outlays range between $4.2 billion, according to the World Bank, and $8 billion to $10 billion, according to Chinese financial experts. What is clear is that China's debt-service ratio, an indicator of a country's ability to repay, is rising.

That ratio, which expresses repayments as a percentage of a country's export earnings, was about 10 percent from 1979 to 1988, according to the World Bank, and should rise to 15 percent by 1992.

Officials at the State Administration for Exchange Control said the figure was "just under 15 percent" and had been so for the past two years "because of the rising debt."

The State Administration for Foreign Exchange said that at the end of March, foreign reserves, excluding gold, were $17.49 billion, or more than three months' worth of imports at projected rates for this year. One senior official said that number had dropped significantly by the end of June. But estimated gold reserves of 12.7 million ounces, or about $4.64 billion, offer some reassurance.

"The kind of growth rates China has had were not sustainable," said Roger E. Shields, chief international economist at Chemical Bank in New York.

China's trade deficit widened to $5.79 billion in the first six months of this year, and economists and analysts project a total deficit for 1989 of $8 billion to $10 billion. Consequently, this will influence China's ability to repay, especially in its peak period of debt service.

"They couldn't repay out of foreign trade," said another Western banker in Beijing. "They'll have to pay through rollover. The question is whether the economic trend is worsening even into that time, and whether they'll be able to roll over debt at a reasonable pricing."

■ Japanese Banks Ready to Lend

An industry official said Japanese banks are ready to resume lending to China if the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank lift a ban on new loans to the country, Agence France-Presse reported from Tokyo.

A Kyodo News Service report said lending to China might resume as early as October after the IMF and the World Bank discuss the issue at their annual meeting in Washington next month.

LAUNDER: *Banking by Wire, the Drug Lords' Way*

(Continued from page 1)

bank to plead guilty to taking part in a drug-money conspiracy. The criminal plea, against the Panamanian subsidiary of Banco de Occidente, came as part of a $1.2 billion money laundering case known as Operation Polar Cap. Justice Department officials say it was run by the Medellín cartel of Columbia.

In Atlanta, federal drug investigators have probed what appears to be another laundering scheme. It is code-named *La Mina*, or the mine. Undercover agents posing as money-launderers infiltrated drug operations and, in some cases, discussed transactions with bankers in the United States, Panama, Aruba and Medellín.

For its part, the banking industry acknowledges the problem but says it is difficult trying to satisfy the needs of its legitimate customers while helping investigators catch the illegitimate ones.

"We believe, and the Federal Reserve and Treasury Department agree, that once the money gets into the banking system, there is very little that can be done," said John Byrne, the general legislative counsel for the American Bankers Association. "At that point, you can't get a feel for anything more than where the money is going and where it is coming from."

All agree that the advances in transferring money have created a commercial system significantly more efficient than it was. The dilemma is how to block the electronic transfer of tainted money without reverting to the older, more cumbersome transfer methods.

Norman Nelson, general counsel to one of the two largest U.S. clearing houses, Clearing House Interbank Payments System, said that in the last two years, the average daily volume of U.S. transactions has increased by 40 percent, to about $700 billion from $500 billion. The biggest day for the wire system, known as Chips, was May 30, when it handled $1.25 trillion.

Bankers say they have spent tens of millions of dollars training tellers to spot suspicious deposits, to comply with the $10,000-deposit reporting regulation, and with new money laundering laws that make it a crime to knowingly assist in disguising illegally earned money.

It was a tip-off by the Wells Fargo Bank in Los Angeles that led federal investigators to the Medellín money laundering ring. Wells Fargo tellers reported to federal authorities that Andonian Brothers Manufacturing Co., known to the Los Angeles business community as Nazareth Jewelers, had been making unusually high deposits, $25 million in three months.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Kerry introduced legislation that would require the Treasury Department to use sophisticated optical scanning technology to make paper money more traceable. He said he is looking into electronic methods of monitoring wire transfers, perhaps by supercomputers, that could detect suspicious transactions without being burdensome to legitimate commercial transfers.

Last year, Congress adopted a measure as part of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, which directs the secretary of the Treasury to negotiate with foreign countries that conduct significant transactions in American dollars.

The negotiations, now under way, are aimed at persuading foreign banking institutions to maintain adequate transfer records and to make them available to U.S. officials.

One of the foreign money exchanges being investigated in Operation Polar Cap is in Montevideo, where State Department officials are trying to obtain such records. The New York branch of Continental Bank of Chicago and Guaranty International Bank of Stamford, Connecticut, are under investigation on suspicion of assisting illegal international transfers in Uruguay. Both have denied wrongdoing.

STOCKS: *U.S. Managers*

(Continued from first finance page)

into account, the U.S. stock market has produced very high rates of return," Ms. Steiger said. "There's really no market that has consistently produced what the U.S. market has over time."

She added that mid-sized investors "are people who will be diversifying their assets over currencies anyway."

For the 10 years through 1988, Mr. Hexner said, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 16.3 percent on an annualized basis. His firm, which seeks to beat that gauge by three to five percentage points a year, had average equity account gains of 20.8 percent, counting reinvestment of dividends. At Neuberger, for the 10 years through March 31, 1989, the annual return on an equity account was 19.94 percent, compared with 16.23 percent for the S&P 500.

Mr. Gould of Grindlays agreed that many international investors would want some exposure to the U.S. markets, and that it often made sense to seek professional management for accounts in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Smaller investors, he said, might consider investing through mutual funds.

Your Oxford Summit.

September 20-23, 1989.
World business and academic leaders
will meet at Oxford.
You should be among them.

The occasion is the sixth annual International Business Outlook Conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica Ltd. The subject is the world. In three days, in small seminar groups, participants will review the current political, economic and social forces shaping the global business climate.

At the same time, the Conference offers periods of quiet reflection and relaxation with a social program appropriate to its distinguished setting.

The closing banquet, at Blenheim Palace, will be addressed by a leading international figure.

We hope you can join us in Oxford in September.

International Herald Tribune
The global newspaper

OXFORD ANALYTICA
A specialized consulting firm which draws its project teams from more than 500 senior faculty members at Oxford and other leading universities.

Clip your card here.

For information please send your business card to:
The International Business Outlook Conference
International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH
Tel.: (44-1) 379 4302. Telex: 262009.
Fax: (44-1) 836 0717.

15-8-89

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Monday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]										
B-C										
[illegible]										
D-E-F										
[illegible]										
G-H-I										
[illegible]										
J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q										
[illegible]										
R-S										
[illegible]										
T-U-V										
[illegible]										
W-X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

Dollar Finishes Higher on Strong U.S. Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Monday as optimistic traders embraced evidence that the U.S. economy is still growing but appears to have shrugged off inflationary tendencies.

"There's every indication that there is no recession looming," said Françoise Soares-Kemp, vice president in the treasury division of Crédit Suisse. "At the same time, there is no inflation."

On Friday, the U.S. government reported that producer prices fell by 0.4 percent in July, while retail sales climbed 0.9 percent. Ms. Soares-Kemp said this indicated that the economy was "humming along" at a moderate pace.

The dollar finished at 1.9493 Deutsche marks, up from 1.9390 at Friday's close, and at 141.95 yen, up from 141.85.

There were unconfirmed reports of intervention by the U.S. Federal Reserve, with dealers speculating the Fed may have sold dollars for yen and marks during the morning. They cited 142 yen and 1.94 DM as likely intervention levels.

Intervention by the Fed was widely expected after earlier intervention by the Bank of Japan, which sold dollars at just under 142 yen. The West German central bank also sold dollars at the Frankfurt close.

The British pound ended at $1.5770, compared with $1.5825.

The U.S. unit climbed to 1.6814 Swiss francs, from 1.6740, and to 6.5833 French francs, from 6.5530.

Dealers said that data on U.S. consumer prices for July, due Friday, might have a greater effect on the market than the U.S. trade report, which is to be reported on Thursday. They said the Consumer Price Index would have a wider influence on the U.S. Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed little changed after failing to breach resistance at 1.9450 DM.

Fears of central bank intervention after concerted action on Friday overshadowed the market.

The dollar finished at 1.9395 DM, compared with 1.9385 at the close Friday, and at 141.75 yen, compared with 141.80.

Dealers said that the dollar's failure to climb above 1.9450 DM had increased concerns that last week's surge in the currency may have been exaggerated.

The pound eased toward the close on concern that high British interest rates may dampen economic growth. The pound ended at $1.5815, down from $1.5855.

The dollar climbed to 1.6774 Swiss francs from 1.6715 and to 6.5500 French francs from 6.5475.

(UPI, Reuters)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.9395	1.9385
Pound sterling	1.5815	1.5855
Japanese yen	141.75	141.80
Swiss franc	1.6774	1.6715
French franc	6.5500	6.5475

Source: Reuters

■ U.S. Inventories Rise

The U.S. government said Monday that business inventories rose 0.4 percent in June while sales fell 0.3 percent, the Associated Press reported from Washington.

The Commerce Department said that inventories climbed to a seasonally adjusted $780.8 billion in June, after increases of 0.9 percent in May and 0.8 percent in April.

Business sales dropped to a seasonally adjusted $516.4 billion.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 14, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

AL-MAL GROUP
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 312.90
(r) Managed Currency $ 908.48
(w) Equity $ 965.43
(w) Bond $ 975.43
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 621.13
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 267.70
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 328.57
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia $ 131.33
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Baerbond SF 931.00*
(d) Conbar SF 1873.00*
(d) Equibaer America $ 1751.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1671.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1725.00
(d) Stockbar SF 2362.00
(d) SFR-BAER SF 970.00*
(d) Swissbar SF 2596.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,308.59
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,175.61
(r) Multicurrency Yen Y 253,195.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR FF 11,533.61
BNP INTERFUNDS
(w) Interbond Fund $ 194.91
(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.84
(w) Intercurrency DM DM 30.63
(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.68
(w) Intercurrency Managed $ 20.66
(w) Interequity French Offer $ 15.15
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 20.23
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 13.81
(w) Interequity European Class $ 9.61
(w) Interequity Australia Cla. $ 10.83
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian LF 57,964.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite FF 11,485.72
(w) Interlux Capital FFr FF 13,418.66
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap. FF 11,323.79
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF LF 68,970.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU ECU 1,275.61
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 12.21
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 10.43
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Asian Growth Fund $ 31.84
(w) Asian Income Fund $ 9.27*
(w) Diverbond SF 84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A $ 19.05
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B $ 19.81
(w) FIF Internat.America $ 16.55
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific $ 45.73
(w) FIF Internat.Europe $ 29.30
(w) FIF Internat.Japan Y 1,271.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A $ 11.49
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B $ 11.49
(w) France Blue chips No 1 FF 119,446.50
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A $ 133.65
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B $ 280.31
(w) France International FF 104.42
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$ $ 110.57
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN $ 9,892.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM $ 104.13
(w) IPNA-3 $ 1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund $ 12.42
(w) The Siam Fund $ 17.94
(w) Pacific Gold Fund $ 13.00
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Daiwa Capital Equity Fund $ 1043.22
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1026.01
(w) Ecu D'Or ECU 95.36
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund ECU 10.13
(b) Pri-Tech $ 1222.47
(b) Source Sicav $ 11.47
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
(b) Curator BP Fixed Inc.Fund DM124.78
(b) Curator BP General Fund DM152.49
(b) Eagle Fund LF 10754.00
(d) Europe Japan Fund $ 10.12
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund $ 76.50
(w) Leicom $ 2705.46
(b) Opportunities Fund $ 990.02
(b) Prifirst $ 330.84
(b) Priras fund DM 53.43
(w) Rente Plus BF 59144.00
(l) Select. Horizon Dev. FF 53539.49
(l) Select. Horizon FF FF 52795.78
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL FL 10379.70
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD $ 105.53
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) BSS Bond Fund SF 82.92*
(w) BSS Intelsec. SF 1926.41
(w) BSS Int'l Bond $ 1.22*
(w) BSS Int'l Equity $ 2.105
B.F.A.C.M.
(w) Ecu Multiplacement ECU 1184.09
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 12.50
(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 30.37
(w) $ Bond $ 13.18
(w) Non-$ Bond DM 31.63
(w) Global Equity $ 16.92
(w) Global Bond $ 13.34
(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 14.62
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs $ 6.79
E.W MANAGED ASSETS CY, SICAV
(l) Global Bond Fund ECU 11.86
(l) European Securities Fund ECU 13.27
(l) French Securities Fund FF 127.84
(l) North American Secu.Fund $ 11.76
(l) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund $ 9.90
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES FF 5,785.12
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro ECU 1,070.04
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 7,426.55
(d) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,384.61
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier FF 5,493.12
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 117.85
(w) Callander Fund-Asset $ 108.37
(w) Callander Fund-Span. Ptas 10.677
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 94.03*
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 37.46
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme FF 116,149.57
(w) CFI Long Terme FF1155,318.02
CIC GROUP
(d) Obicic Monetaire FF 11305.18
(d) Obicic Court Terme FF 11686.60
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicur USD Portofolios $ 1296.01
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income ECU 1311.71
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1296.67
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro ECU 1054.48
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing $ N/C
(d) Citinvest Selector $ 939.49
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ $ 1065.42
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro ECU 1069.23
(d) Citiport N.A Equity $ 144.21
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity Yen 11522.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity £ 125.98
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq. $ 132.78
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 138.95
(d) Citiport N.A.$ Bond $ 111.56
(d) Citiport Euro Bond ECU 104.38
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd. YEN 10561.00
CITITRUST
(w) U.S. $ Equities $ 229.76790
(w) U.S. $ Bonds $ 12.05810
(w) U.S. $ Money Market $ 12.43748
(w) Global Equities $ 9.90
(w) Global Money Market $ 11.39
(w) Global Bonds $ 11.51
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds $ 34.52
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glbl.Grth. $ 11.41
(w) CM North Amer Grth $ 9.89
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 58,322.52
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 54,970.85
(w) Elysees Monetaire FF 59,254.57
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd £ 106.74
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) DM 1,014.42
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ECU 1,025.89
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) $ 1,079.70
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) YEN100,846.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A ECU 11.32
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B ECU 11.50
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A ecu 14.01
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B ecu 14.01
CODEVALOR SICAV
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse SF 1921.91
(w) C.Rendement US$ $ 1433.14
(w) C.Croissance Dollar $ 1532.85
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling £ 1002.67
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse SF 2114.16
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term $ 11.21
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency ECU 10.56
(w) Equity:United Kingdom £ 12.36
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds SF 83.50
(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 104.40
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 127.24
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 115.30
(d) Bond Valor Yen Y 11,044.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 103.39
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 159.25
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 182.46
(d) CSF International SF 148.25
(d) Actions Suisses SF 684.50
(d) Europa-Valor SF 228.75
(d) Energie-Valor SF 161.50
(d) Conasec SF 678.00
(d) Ussec SF 815.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 238.25
(d) CS Gold Valor $ 138.64
(d) CS Ecu Bond A ECU 103.25
(d) CS Ecu Bond B ECU 118.41
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' DM 254.89
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' DM 254.89
(d) CS Gulden Bond A FL 101.13
(d) CS Gulden Bond B FL 112.47
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' DM 98.53
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' DM 104.12
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A DM 101.07
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B DM 111.60
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A $ 101.79
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B $ 115.15
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1416.20
(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1227.87
(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1489.65
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 115,530.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra DM 45.35
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 81.43
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd $ 142.69
(w) Winchester Capital $ 107.37
(w) Winchester Holdings FF 142.62
(w) Winchester Holdings £ 14.86
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S ECU 1171.74
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S ECU 1125.41
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd. ECU 11.61
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 33.86
(w) Worldwide Special $ 787.45
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified $ 17.06
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series $ 21.95
(m) Winchester Frontier $ 194.09
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd $ 91.75
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Sale St.,St. Helier:0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 13.46Offer $ 14.069
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 19.46Offer $ 20.064
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.0933
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 0.7103
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.3631
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.9715
(w) Long Term $ 31.0086
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.
W. Rafter. (212) 573-0440
(d) EFF $ 352.38
(d) ESP $ 167.00
(d) EMR $ 102.15
ELDERS SWITZ.(022) 24 79 79
(w)Elders Int Bid SF 109.80Offer SF 115.50
(w)Elders Aus Bid A$ 96.75Offer A$ 102.50
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Europe A FL 11.94
(w) Global A FL 12.54
(w) North America A FL 10.97
(w) UK Equities £ 11.45
(w) UK Small Co. £ 11.12
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.
(w) Comete $ 766.18
(w) Meteore Y 129,938.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 1854.53
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT. LTD.
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
(w) Amer. Smaller Cos.Eqty. Ptfl. $ 21.31
(w) European Equity Ptfl. $ 39.42
(w) Oriental Equity Ptfl. $ 91.73
(w) Amer. Mgt. Equity Ptfl. $ 10.85
(w) Nordic Equity Ptfl. $ 12.52
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.
(d) New Europe Fund $ 10.70
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf. $ 70.54
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 121.33
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 102.25
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 68.07
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref. $ 102.44
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 136.32*
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 16.94
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 164.46
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 334.96
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.).
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged $ 11.51
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg $ 11.76
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 17.47
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 64.35*
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 22.37
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd $ 13.80
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd $ 13.11
(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 14.36
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 99.93
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 34.53
(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 70.40
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.
(d) American Portfolio $ 1.07*
(d) European Portfolio $ 1.43*
(d) Japan Portfolio $ 1.41*
(d) South East Asian Portfolio $ 0.95*
(d) U.K. Portfolio £ 1.18*
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio $ 0.96*
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl. £ 10.26*
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio $ 10.16*
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(d) Portofolio Fund-series 1. $ 0.9966
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd $ 1.64
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd £ 47.20
(w) Gold Income $ 3.70
(w) Gold Appreciation $ 2.68
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS
(w)Gaia Hedge I $ $ 90.73*Red $ 89.91
(w)Gaia HedgeII $ $ 139.34*Red $ 135.15
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 144, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516440
(w) GAM (CH) America SF 1295.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1504.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific SF 1645.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.028
(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.040
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.126
(d) Yen Deposit Y 508.40
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.132
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd A$ 1.072
(d) French Franc Deposit fd FF 10.35
(d) N. American $ 1.73
(d) Japan Y 709.00
(d) Pacific Basin Y 315.00
(d) International growth $ 2.92
(d) British £ 2.34
(d) Sterling Gilt £ 1.10
(d) International Bond $ 1.22
(d) Yen Convertible bond Y 2961.00
(d) European Fund DM 5.98
(d) E.C.U. Fund ECU 0.99
(d) Australasian fund £ 0.36
(d) Canadian fund Can$ 0.97
(d) Emerging Markets Fund £ 1.26
(d) Global Resources Fund £ 0.79
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530
(w) East Investment Fund $ 1015.47
(w) Scottish World Fund £ 216.0096
(w) State St. American $ 307.58
GENERALE BANK
(see also Interselex Group)
(d) Rentinvest $ 27.35*
(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 118.47
(d) Rentinbel Distr. LF 10,102.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap. LF 10,626.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
11 Athol St.Douglas.I. of Man.44-624-26037
(w) Futurgam S.A. $ 165.42
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 247.50
(w) GAMerica Inc $ 263.73
(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 151.89
(w) GAM Asean Inc $ 149.64*
(w) GAM Boston Inc $ 180.59
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 28.00
(w) GAM European Inc. $ 112.87
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 261.25
(w) GAM France Inc FF 1446.29
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 126.14
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. $ 110.28
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 187.29*
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 164.32
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 420.70
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund $ 100.96*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund £ 101.52
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund SF 100.48
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund DM 100.71
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund Y 10,040.00
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 124.78
(w) GAM Pacific Inc $ 480.48
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. $ 166.62*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc $ 198.32
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd SF 99.43
(w) GAM Value Inc. $ 106.61
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 457.12
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 179.43
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 158.48
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 129.53
(w) GAM utl Inc. $ 269.43
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 225.98*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord. $ 110.72*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe. $ 128.84*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. SF 95.71*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. £ 101.22*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. DM 95.18
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. Y 11,965.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 14.33
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 43.79
(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 13.57*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 31.13*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 36.59
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund $ 7.22
(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 16.89*
(w) G.T. Britain Fund £ 8.80
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 11.78
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 21.96*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 30.49
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 30.64
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund $ 12.26
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd $ 15.92*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 24.07*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 10.84
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 11.65
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 7.00*
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class $ 7.00
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd $ 29.65
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl $ 9.54
(d) G.T. Select Intl Bd Pfl £ 9.99*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. £ 8.52*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 33.98
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies £ 10.95
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund $ 18.42
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies $ 12.96
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 18.58
(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 39.04
(d) European Equity Fund DM 18.56
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 12.99
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd $ 24.27
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 20.66
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 50.70
(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(d) Iam Flagship Fund ECU 86.89
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France FF 553.97
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl DM 213.84
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan Y 10,961.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. FS 208.76
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A $ 109.66
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe ECU 113.47
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl FL 214.26
(w) Iam Europe global ECU 103.22
(w) Iam Europe luxe ECU 103.15
(w) Iam Europe 90/10 ECU 101.08
(w) Iam Europe 1992 ECU 104.92
(w) Iam Europe du Sud ECU 105.37
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund $ 17.82
(d) Int.Belox Fund LF 3323.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 4909.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 1345.52*
(d) Int.World Fund $ 102.36*
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD. $ 1028.89
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port.Guernsey
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 17,469.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 22.74
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 91.53
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 61.78
(d) J.F European $ 10.99
(d) J.F International $ 13.94
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 12.01
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Mrs. C. Bertoletti,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 115.10
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 188.98
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 242.60
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 287.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 162.80*
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 250.90
+(w) Lloyds Int'L Smaller Cos $ 18.28
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Alubaf Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. $ N/C
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 39.34
(m) Mint Limited - Income $ 14.60
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 20.79
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A $ 29.27
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 18.51
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 14.75
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 13.03
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 10.60
(m) Fbme Mint Gtd Plc $ 113.32
(m) Mint Se Res Ltd (BNP) $ 103.17
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 10.91
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Sterling Class £ 4.79
(m) U.S Dollar Class $ 9.47
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd $ 12.35
(d) Global equity Portfolio $ 10.78
(d) Iberia portfolio $ 11.57
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio $ 13.60
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio $ 9.43
(d) US Federal Securities $ 9.95
(d) World Nat Res Pfl, Share A $ 10.95
(d) World Nat Res Pfl, Share B $ 10.89
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl. $ 10.82
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 10.34
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion £ 10.58
(d) US Dollar Portfolion $ 10.77
(d) Yen Portfolio Y 1016.00
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271,St. Helier, Jersey
(d) Int.High Income £ 2.503*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr $ 14.520*
(d) Dollar Man. Port $ 2.252
(d) Sterling Man.Port £ 1.960
(d) Pioneer Markets £ 2.846
(d) U.K. Growth £ 1.160
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth $ 1.399*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals $ 1.011
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. £ 17.63
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd $ 4.398
(d) Jersey Gilt £ 0.1855*
(d) Okasan Global Strat $ 17.768
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund $ 12.72*
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 153.46
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.
(w) The Brazil Fund $ 2.308
(w) NMB Dutch Fund FL 39.50
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund $ 10.39
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 20.79
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 16.43
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 16.45
(w) Japanese Yen $ 26.95
(w) Poud Sterling £ 15.95
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 13.84
(w) Dutch Florin FL 13.10
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. FL 10.62
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.99
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 12.64
(w) European Currency ECU 14.42
(w) Convertibles $ 11.45
(w) French Franc F 103.63
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend SF 10.35
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund LF 10,970.00
(d) Cortexa International $ 137.87
(d) Ecupar ECU 1,376.65
(d) Far East Growth Fund $ 150.76
(d) Luxor $ 8.29
(d) Moneyflow LF 10,173.00
(d) Parsurope Growth $ 21.61
(d) Parinter Fund $ 229.03
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 151.81
(d) Eurochemis ECU 202.01
(d) Parinter Bond Fund $ 12.44*
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' LF 1,324.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' LF 1,426.00
(w) Obli-Franc FF 1,310.75
(w) Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,166.30
(w) Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,302.06
(w) Obligestion SF 91.30
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,232.87
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,314.70
(w) Obli-Yen 'A' Y 108,735.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B' Y 114,768.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 1,087.66
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,128.81
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,647.75
(w) Parjapan Y 3,567.80
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth $ 2064.67
(m) Noscal Ltd $ 1326.10
(m) Select Equities Ltd $ 961.20
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1663.89
(m) Updyke Ltd $ 271.21
(m) Value N.V. $ 2136.39
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 39.56
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 25.87
(w) DP Energy Resources $ 41.79
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V. FL 60.12
(w) Japan Diversified Fund $ 58.66
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold $ 344.73
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 243.87
PIONEER GROUP
(d) Pioneer Fund $ 24.73
(d) Pioneer II $ 21.28
PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 15.97
(d) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 13.24
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 11.50
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
(d) Robeco FL 112.70
(d) Rolinco FL 112.50
(d) Rorento FL 62.20
(d) Rodamco FL 161.00
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 192.55
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd. £ 5.62
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd C$ 15.57
+(w)RBC European Fund $ 12.61
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd $ 41.04
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 56.77
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. $ 12.42
+(d)RBC Man.Currency Fd $ 38.59
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd $ 16.51*
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux.Tel:(352)489061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d)Alpha UK £ 1.29
(d)Alpha US$ $ 1.32
(d)Alpha Worldwide SF 5.71
(d)Alpha Japanese Y 1057.88
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim $ 1.15
(d)Alpha European ECU 1.15
(d)Gold Share $ 1.04
BOND FUNDS
(d)Sterling Pound £ 106.43
(d)US$ Bond US$ 109.66
(d)Deutschmark Bond DM 51.13
(d)Alpha Worldwide SF 57.73
RESERVE FUNDS
(d)Sterling Reserve £ 10.872
(d)US$ Reserve $ 10.537
(d)Deutschmark Reserve DM 10.348
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
(d) Oporto Growth Fund $ 9.25
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIOS (IP)
(d) IP Global Balanced $ 10.81
(d) IP Precious Metals $ 8.91
(d) IP Global Bond $ 18.24
(d) IP US Share $ 11.66
(d) IP Global Equity $ 11.39
(d) IP Pacific Equity $ 10.50
(d) IP Euro Equity $ 11.85
(d) IP US Govt-securities $ 10.98
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w)Equity Intl Acc $ 11.42
(w)Equity Intl Inc. $ 10.67
(d)Equity Global $ 1.07
(w)Equity Far East $ 1.30
(d)Equity Gold $ 0.91
(w)Equity Japan Y 127.00
(d)Equity Nordic $ 1.21
(d)Equity U.K. £ 1.14
(d)Equity Continental Europe $ 1.10
(d)Equity Mediterranean $ 1.14
(d)Equity North America $ 1.15
(d)Bond DEM DM 0.98
(w)Bond Intl Acc $ 7.80
(w)Bond Intl Inc $ 6.51
(d)Bond Sweden SEK 10.07
(d)Bond Dollar $ 1.00
(w)High Income Acc $ 1.02
(w)High Income Inc $ 0.92
(w)Multicurrency $ 1.8613
(d)FRF FF 1.03
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A $ 11.61
(w) SF Bonds B Germany DM 21.79
(w) SF Bonds C France FF 86.69
(w) SF Bonds D Switz. SF 20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. £ 8.24
(w) SF Bonds F Japan Y 1646.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe ECU 11.60
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide $ 11.50
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium BF 553.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America $ 12.16
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe ECU 12.33
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin YEN 1641.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries $ 18.75
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines $ 10.25
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 11.95
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 111.32
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. ECU 10.87
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. $ 104.14
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg
(b) SHB Bond Fund $ 42.44
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. $ 52.97
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 11.73
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares $ 9.72
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh $ 8.46
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shr $ 10.39
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh $ 9.98
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor SF 515.00*
(d) AngloValor £ 201.05*
(d) Asia Portfolio $ 603.21
(d) Convert Bond Selection SF 104.57
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 137.70*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 118.91*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection ECU 102.84*
(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 120.97*
(d) FranceValor FF 1637.02*
(d) GermaniaValor DM 500.86*
(d) Gold Portfolio SF 555.06
(d) ItalValor Lit 517,505.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio SF 420.75*
(d) SBC US$ MMF $ 5499.11
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1302.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 108.92
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec SF 108.20*
(d) Swissvalor SF 426.25*
(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 82.00*
(d) UniversalFund SF 132.77*
(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11,927.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Thornton Int spec.fund $ 2.05
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A. $ 11.15
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. $ 6.15
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd. $ 11.63
(d) Thornton European Fund $ 6.72
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 10.92
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 27.65
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 21.84
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 51.97
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 29.93
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd $ 12.24
(d) Thor.Ltl. Dragons Fd Ltd $ 20.61
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd $ 7.09
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund $ 9.18
(w) The Global Access Fund $ 9.69
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m)T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 10.38
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits $ 47.28
(d) Eurobond $ 28.37
(d) Mortgage C$ 13.26
(d) Overseas $ 29.32
(d) Tiger $ 39.31
(d) High Yield Bond £ 70.40*
(d) Marunouchi £ 78.90
(d) Far Eastern £ 593.90
(d) Gilt £ 514.30
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar $ 1.401
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg £ 107.30
(d) 1992 £ 279.70
(d) Wall Street £ 262.20
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Bdldg £ 104.30*
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND SF 989.86
(d) M-FUND SF 1129.25
(d) M-Distribution SF 105.72
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 10.32
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Bond-Invest SF 64.50
(d) Brit-Invest Shares SF 843.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds DM 206.50*
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds $ 109.00*
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SF 226.50
(d) Eurit SF 359.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 230.50*
(d) Francit Shares. SF 222.00
(d) Germac Shares. SF 226.00
(d) GlobInvest Shares. SF 120.00
(d) Gold Invest Shares. SF 262.00
(d) Holland-Invest Sh. SF 246.50
(d) Itac Shares SF 236.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. SF 1715.00
(d) Sima (stock price) SF 239.00
(d) Skandinavien-Invest SF 282.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. $ 5317.17
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds. Y 1020.00*
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta DM 41.40
(d) Unifonds DM 34.30
(d) Unirak DM 82.85
(d) Unizins DM 114.70
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
(d) Univers Sav Amer C$ 10.93
(d) Univers Sav Equity C$ 13.06
(d) Univers Sav Global C$ 5.63
(d) Univers Sav Pacific C$ 9.07
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res C$ 6.56
vHOYTEMA & CHAUSSEE Brussels 5118933
(m) vH&C Managed Fut. Index $ 190.00

Other Funds

(b) Abacus Guarl.Fd.Mar.'94' $ 9.7009
(r) Acticroissance $ 479.88
(d) Actifinance Intl $ 856.02
(w) Actigestion FF 1125.21
(w) Activest Intl $ 22.09
(w) Amvabel FL 96.90
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 262.89
(b) Ariane $ 3,456.50
(m) Atlantic Fund $ 190.84
(d) Atlas Fund SF 126.84
(r) Australia Fund $ 15.48
(d) Bahamas Superfund $ 987.00
(d) Bleo Monod Bond Fund $ 109.47
(d) Berg Norden Sicav $ 149.59
(d) Berg Trust Sicav $ 103.92
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund $ 11.42
(r) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int. $ 87.20
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 119.25
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund $ 10.28
(w) CMI Investment Fund $ 1231.00
(d) Cash Gestion FF 9542.36
(d) CB German Index Fund DM 123.38
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 34.44
(w) Columbia Securities FL 114.66
(w) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA $ 10.25
(d) Conqueror Fund Ltd $ 98.51
(d) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 19.19
(d) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 62.38
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 249.49
(d) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 9448.00
(w) D.G.C. $ 107.42
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND $ 93.67
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1055.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1150.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 24.36
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 17.48
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 48.30
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 1017.86
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 11.05
(w) Esprit Sicav ECU 1225.42*
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd. $ 10.68
(d) Europe Obligations ECU 74.07
(d) Europa 1992 $ 9.92
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. $ 136.80
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. $ 55.70
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 39,412.78
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff FF 108.66
(d) Fonditalia $ 79.05
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 206.55
(w) Forexfund Limited $ 9.23
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 83.20
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd DM 162.61
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins DM 42.51
(w) Future Div.Fund $ 30,175.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 12.18
(m) German Sel. Associates DM 2150.47
(d) Green Line France FF 699.52
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 283.41
(w) Health 2000 Ltd $ 10.97
(w) Hestia Funds $ 150.85
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1866.67
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. SF 188.13
(w) IFDC Japan Fund YEN 47,881.00
(r) ILA-IGB $ 6.51
(r) ILA-IGS $ 9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 15.25
(m) IncAsia N.V. $ 10.99
(w) Interecu Fund ECU 1213.35
(m) Interlace Fund Ltd. $ 151.44
(d) Interfund SA $ 39.74
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 388.50
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 24.29
(w) Intersec SA $ 3571.97
(d) Investa DWS DM 72.08
(w) Ipremet $ 10.17
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 45.25
(m) Japan Selection Asses. Y 9,810.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 226.13
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 310.20
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 258.87
(w) KML-II High Yield 10/08/89 $ 910.62
(w) Korea Growth Trust $ 42.45*
(w) LACO International $ 7.51
(d) Liquibaer $ 1760.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. $ 99.03
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. $ 10.08
(w) Luxfund $ 104.32
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings SF 134.55
(w) ML Morgens Lv Hi Yld.Inv.NV $ 10.64
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 40.88
(d) NCA FUND $ 11.46
(w) Nippon Fund $ 109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 188.88
(w) NMT Citadel Bond SF 113.57
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s. $ 111.07
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 16.12
(d) Nomura-Cap Inl Eq Fd $ 14.51
(d) Nordmix Lit 11403.00
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 278.29
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. $ 133.67
(w) Overlook Performance $ 1191.80
(d) Pacific Nies Fund $ 10.37
(d) PAM Futures Trad. $ 965.81
(w) Pancurri Inc. $ 124.92
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.04/08/89 $ 9.30
(w) Protected Portfor. Fund $ 0.71
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 13778.94
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd $ 9.74*
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 340.00
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd $ 11.01
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.=++ $ 19.14
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 15.80X
(w) Spectrofund Ltd. $ 5018.51
(w) SP International S.A. $ 1115.39
(m)SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 6.65
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A. $ 1073.08
(w) Sussex Silverman $ 67.85
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 10.20*
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. $ 1.09
(m)The Petrus Fund Ltd. $ 9.84
(w) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.Ed Sicav $
(w) Transpacific Fund Y 34611.00
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 80.58
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD $ 4307.66
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 218.73
(w) Tweedy.Browne n.v.CLA $ 3745.47
(w) Tweedy.Browne n.v.CL.B $ 1979.39
(m) Tweedy.Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1406.70
(d) Unico Inv.Fund DM 77.83
(d) Unico Equity.Fund DM 66.57
(d) Uni Bond Fund ECU 1527.73
(r) Uni Capital Fund $ 1721.42
(d) Univers Bonds DM 131.63
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 17.49
(d) Vesper Flux FF 1,001.82
(d) Vesper Tr 'A' FF 1014.66
(d) Vesper Tr 'B' FF 997.10
(d) Vesper Tr 'D' FF 993.62
(d) Victoria Fund $ 23,000.00
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 14.25
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 11.54
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 11.83
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ 90,492.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; • - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

SPORTS

Sports Illustrated: 35 Years of Turning Games Into Literature

By Bob Sipchen
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — What do the models Christie Brinkley and Cheryl Tiegs have in common with Muhammad Ali and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar? All have made record numbers of appearances on the cover of Sports Illustrated.

Wednesday marks Sports Illustrated's 35th anniversary, an event that has inspired the U.S. weekly sports magazine to stir up these arcane facts: Ali has appeared on its cover 29 times, followed by Abdul-Jabbar (25), Jack Nicklaus (22), Pete Rose (17) and Earvin "Magic" Johnson (15).

Tiegs and Brinkley, along with Elle Macpherson, hold the record for making the cover of the annual swimsuit issues, with three appearances apiece.

Sports Illustrated has grown from a circulation of 450,000 in 1954 to 3,150,000, playing a key role in shaping sports literature along the way.

In the magazine's first year alone, contributors included literary celebrities such as John Steinbeck and William Faulkner.

Of fishing, Steinbeck wrote: "Here is no sentiment, no contest, no grandeur, no economics. From the sanctity of this occupation, a man may emerge refreshed and in control of his own soul. He is not idle. He is fishing, alone with himself in dignity and peace."

Of hockey, Faulkner wrote: "To the innocent, who had never seen hockey before, it seemed discorded and inconsequent, bizarre and paradoxical, like the frantic darting of the weightless bugs which run on the surface of stagnant pools."

Over the years, Sports Illustrated has developed a stable of staff writers widely regarded as among the best.

"It's got as many legends as the Yankees," said Pete Dexter, a columnist for the Sacramento Bee newspaper in California and an occasional contributor to Sports Illustrated. "I think it's the best magazine out there, bar none."

Dexter pointed to a 1980 story, in which Sports Illustrated rounded up all the fighters Muhammad Ali had beaten in his career. "I can't remember being so moved by anything I've seen in a magazine," Dexter said. "It just stunned me."

> **'It's got as many legends as the Yankees . . . I think it's the best magazine out there, bar none.'**
> **Pete Dexter, sports columnist.**

Not all observers praise Sports Illustrated unequivocally.

"The concern for excellence has long since been superseded by the ledger and the accountants," said Frank Deford, who is widely acknowledged as one of the finest sports writers in the United States. Deford recently left Sports Illustrated to become the founding editor of the National, a soon-to-be-launched daily sports newspaper.

"The present editor is simply more interested in pretty pictures and breaking stories, so it no longer casts the kind of shadow it did once upon a time," he said. "It's simply not the writers' magazine it once was."

Deford conceded that his views may be tinged with the bitterness of his current dispute with Sports Illustrated over $215,625 in company stock.

Bill Dwyre, sports editor of the Los Angeles Times, had a different complaint. Dwyre said he was infuriated "that they are paying some sports figures to spill their guts." Dwyre gave as an example the October 1988 story on steroid abuse by Tommy Chaikin, the University of South Carolina football star.

Roger Jackson, a spokesman for Sports Illustrated, said that the magazine pays only for first-person, or "as-told-to," accounts, and runs those only rarely. "We're not really doing anything different than Newsweek or Time do when they pay for the memoirs of Henry Kissinger or Jimmy Carter."

Dwyre, despite his complaints, said he believed Sports Illustrated "has been the leader in making sports writers some of the best writers in the country."

The magazine, which won this year's National Magazine Award for general excellence, won't celebrate its anniversary until November, when it plans to lure a cast of 1954 sports heroes to an affair in New York.

In the meantime, the Aug. 14 edition will feature Michael Jordan on its cover, with a feature on the basketball star's love of golf. Jordan hopes to join the professional golf circuit when he quits basketball, Sports Illustrated reports.

Cubs Learn Last-Place Phillies Have Several Batters to Avoid

The Associated Press

Pitching around Von Hayes to get to John Kruk and Ricky Jordan was a mistake for the Chicago Cubs.

Jordan, who earlier had hit a two-run triple, snapped an eighth-inning tie with a sacrifice fly Sunday in Chicago, leading the Philadelphia Phillies over the Cubs, 5-3.

"Up until the All-Star break, they were pitching around our guys to get to me and I was really struggling," Jordan said. "Now I see the ball better and have a lot more confidence."

His average is up to .274, and he has 14 RBIs in his last 15 games.

Steve Wilson walked Hayes with one out in the eighth. John Kruk singled, extending his hitting streak to 18 games, Jordan hit his sacrifice fly and Darren Daulton singled for a two-run lead.

"Other teams better not take us for granted," Hayes said. "We're battling everyone tough. We've just taken four of nine from the Cubs in two weeks."

The Cubs' Jerome Walton hit a fifth-inning double that gave him a 24-game hitting streak, the longest in the major leagues this season.

But Walton left in the seventh, an inning after he crashed into the center-field wall attempting to catch a drive by Hayes. The ball landed for an inside-the-park home run, and Walton bruised his left shoulder.

"When I went back for Hayes's ball, I didn't think it was that deep," Walton said. "I was on the warming track. They were trying to tell me I was close to the wall, but with a big crowd like that, I can't hear anything. I thought I was going to catch it. I thought I had busted up my shoulder. Evidently, it's just a little bruise."

Ryne Sandberg went 0-for-3, snapping his streak of five consecutive games with home runs.

Jeff Parrett won for the sixth time in seven decisions, pitching three innings of one-hit relief.

Jordan's two-run triple in the first off Rick Sutcliffe gave Philadelphia the lead.

Lloyd McClendon's RBI single off Bruce Ruffin pulled the Cubs to within 2-1 in the fourth, and Chicago went ahead 3-2 in the fifth on Walton's RBI double and Mark Grace's run-scoring single.

Hayes's sixth-inning home run, his 17th of the season, was the first inside-the-parker at Wrigley Field since Pittsburgh's Steve Kemp did it on Aug. 20, 1986.

Kruk, batting .184 when he came from San Diego on June 2, is hitting .361 with the Phillies. "When they told me I'd play every day, that's the medicine I needed," he said.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Mets 3, Cardinals 2: In New York, Darryl Strawberry batted in a run with a triple and scored in the third. Dave Magadan scored in the sixth when shortstop Ozzie Smith threw past second on a relay, and Bob Ojeda won his fourth consecutive decision.

Tim Teufel made the biggest play of the game in the eighth with two outs, the bases loaded and the Mets up, 3-1. He charged a slow roller by Jose Oquendo, barehanded the ball and threw just ahead of Oquendo to first.

Dodgers 3, Giants 2: In San Francisco, pinch-hitter Mike Sharperson hit a sacrifice fly in the 12th, and relievers Jay Howell and Alejandro Peña pitched five shutout innings.

Dan Grudzing/Reuters-UPI
Jose Gonzalez of the Dodgers flew through the air, if not with the greatest of ease, for a diving catch.

Yankees 9, Twins 7: In an American League game, Jesse Barfield singled in two runs in New York's four-run eighth to tie the score, then hit a two-run double in the ninth in Minneapolis.

Royals 8, Blue Jays 3: In Kansas City, Bob Boone's bloop single scored two of Kansas City's four runs in the sloppy seventh, and Tom Gordon, a rookie pitcher, became the American League's third 14-game winner.

Angels 4, Athletics 3: In Anaheim, rookie Kent Anderson hit a two-run triple with two outs in the sixth, and Claudell Washington followed with an RBI single as California averted a four-game Oakland sweep.

White Sox 6, Mariners 4: In Seattle, Ozzie Guillen's run-scoring single snapped an eighth-inning tie, and Carlton Fisk had four RBIs including a three-run home run.

Tigers 4, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Lou Whitaker hit a tie-breaking two-run single off relief ace Jeff Russell with two out in the ninth.

SIDELINES

Australia Wins Ashes Cricket Test

NOTTINGHAM, England (AFP) — England's cricket team slumped to its heaviest defeat of a disastrous summer here Monday as David Gower's team was routed by an innings and 180 runs on the fourth day of the fifth test. Australia went up 4-0 in a one-sided, six-match Ashes series.

The defeat was Gower's 10th in his last 11 tests as captain. Ian Botham, suffering from damaged finger ligaments, was not asked to bat in what became a hopeless cause. *(See Scoreboard)*

Anti-Apartheid Group in London

LONDON (Reuters) — South African anti-apartheid sports representatives arrived in London Monday to try to persuade rebel English cricketers to call off plans to tour South Africa.

"The basic achievement we are hoping for is to be able to bring sense to bear upon those players and sports officials who are keen to see that this rebel cricket tour of South Africa takes place," said Murphy Morobe, leader of the four-man delegation. Morobe is a senior member of the United Democratic Front in South Africa.

Tighter Drug Rules for Swimmers

BONN (UPI) — The European Swimming League (LEN) announced a proposal Monday to toughen its anti-doping policies and standardize drug testing procedures.

Norman Sarsfield of Britain, LEN's honorary secretary, said the proposal had been agreed upon at a meeting of the technical committee a week before the start of the European Swimming Championships. The proposal must be ratified by the LEN Congress next May.

Using the list of banned substances issued by FINA, the international governing body of swimming, LEN proposes to increase the number of meets under its jurisdiction at which dope testing is carried out according to FINA rules. LEN has also called on national federations to conduct random testing during training.

Miler Names Official in Pay Dispute

LONDON (AFP) — Steve Ovett contended Monday that a top British track official, Andy Norman, was the man who offered him cash to run against Sebastian Coe in a 1,500 race Coe won Sunday night.

The 33-year-old former Olympic 800 meter champion said: "Andy Norman made the approach to me, but he's emphatically denying it now. It's a case of my word against his." Athletes are paid at some meets, but the Amateur Athletic Association championships Sunday was not one.

For the Record

Ute Wetzig of East Germany won the women's 10-meter platform diving at the European Swimming Championships in Bonn on Monday. She has 403.35 points. Inga Afonina of the Soviet Union followed with 400.83. Jana Eichler of East Germany took the bronze medal. *(AP)*

The Davis Cup final between West Germany and Sweden will be played Dec. 15-17 in Stuttgart, the West German Tennis Federation said. *(AP)*

Phil Simms, the New York Giants quarterback, ended a 20-day holdout Sunday, agreeing to a contract extension worth $4.2 million through the 1991 season. Simms was in the last year of a $3.8 million, five-year contract. He was to receive receive $800,000 this season. *(UPI)*

The Marlboro Cup went to Mexico after its national soccer team beat Juventus of Turin, Italy, 3-2, on Sunday in Los Angeles. *(AP)*

Two Romanian soccer players have won permission to stay in Spain for three months while their bid for political asylum is considered, Madrid authorities said Monday. The two players were identified as Marcel Sabou and George Viscreanu of the Dynamo team of Bucharest. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Mike Reid, after blowing a two-shot lead with three holes to play in the PGA Championship: "Sports is like life with the volume up. The friendships are a little tighter, laughter's a little louder and the nights are a little bit longer sometimes — like they will be tonight when I'm trying to figure out what happened."

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

SOME of the best, or at least most successful, opening variations look like desperation. They look like what occurs to you at 4 o'clock some morning when you have racked your brain to figure out what to play against a solid defense — as though no one deliberately sought them but simply could not find anything better. The latter is what the ninth-round game between Grandmasters Jan Timman of the Netherlands and Johann Hjartarson of Iceland in the Fifth World Cup Tournament, looks like. Timman's stubborn courage prevailed over intimidating vicissitudes. The Petrov Defense, 2...Nf6, has the reputation of using symmetry to play for a draw, or sometimes just to give that appearance to drive White to take unjustifiable risks. It challenges White to make something out of the bare advantage of moving first.

It would not achieve anyting to play 5 d3 nf6 6 d4 d5, transposing into the lifeless exchange variation of the French Defense. In playing 5 d4 d5 6 Bd3, White hopes to drive the black knight out soon by tempo-gaining piece pressure.

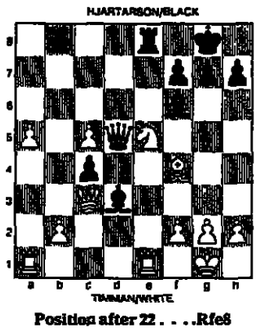
Black's 8...Nb4 is an attempt to diminish White's pressure in the center, or at least to delay it until Black can finish his development. It involves a gambit: 9 cd Nd3 10 Qd3 Qd5 11 Re1 Bf5 12 Nc3 Nc3 13 Qc3 Be6! 14 Qc7 Bd6 15 Qc2 O-O, with positional value so solid that White has not found a way to proceed against it effectively. Black does not want to strengthen the white corner by 10...Nc3 11 bc, but after 10...Be6 11 Be3 Bf5 12 Qb3, he virtually had to play 12...dc 13 Bc4. One point of White's play was that 13...Nc3 14 bc Nc2 15 Rac1 Ne3 16 fe wins a pawn because 16...Rb8? encounters 17 Ne5.

After 14...Nc3, the same position had come about in a game between Vitaly Cseshkovsky and Sergey Arkhipov in Moscow 1985, but White had gotten nowhere with 15 bc a4 16 Qb2 Nc2. Timman's venturesome alternative, 15 ab!? b5 16 ba! bc 17 Qc3, looked much like a very sound gambit for Black after 17...Bd3 18 Rfe1 Rb8, but the Dutchman was determined to face it down.

He undauntedly captured with 20 dc!?, willing to be pinned after 20...Bf6 21 Ne5. The ingenious justification for his scheme, after 21...Qd5 22 Bf4 Rfe8, was 23 b4!, with the idea that reinforcing the pin with 23...Re6 24 a6 Rbe8 would have been useless after 25 a7!

Hjartarson's 23...cb!? was based on the clever point that after 24 Qd3 Q Qd3 (24...Re5? 25 Qd5 Rd5 26 Bb8 costs Black a rook) 25 Nd3 Ba1 26 Ra1 b2, Timman could not play 27 Rb1? because 27...Rb3 28 Ne5 Ra3! permits no defense against 29...Ra1.

But Timman returned a piece with 27 Nb2! to prove that hsi bishop and tow pawns for a rook would win for him. On 29 a6!, Hjartarson did not pick up a pawn with 29...Rc5 because 30 a7 Ra8 31 Rb1 Rc8 32 Rb8 Kf8 33 Kh2! Ke7 34 Rc8 Rt8 35 Bb8 will produce a new white queen.



Position after 22 . . . .Rfe8

After 34 Bb, further play such as 34...f4 35 c7 Kd7 36 Rb6 Rc5 37 Rb7 Kc8 38 Rb8 Kb7 39 c8/Q Rc8 40 Rc8 Kc8 41 Kf1 was out of the question. Hjartarson gave up.

PETROV DEFENSE

White Timman	Black Hjartarson	White Timman	Black Hjartarson
1 e4	e5	18 Rfe1	Rb6
2 Nf3	Nf6	19 Bd2	c5
3 Ne5	d6	20 dc	Bf6
4 Nf3	Ne4	21 Ne5	Qd5
5 d4	d5	22 Bf4	Rfe8
6 Bd3	Nc6	23 b4	cb
7 O-O	Be7	24 Qd3	Qd3
8 c4	Nb4	25 Nd3	Ba1
9 Be2	O-O	26 Ra1	b2
10 Nc3	Be6	27 Nb2	Rb2
11 Be3	Bf5	28 b3	Rc2
12 Qb3	dc	29 a6	g5
13 Bc4	a5	30 Bd6	Ra8
14 a3	Nc3	31 a7	f5
15 ab	b5	32 Ra6	Kf7
16 ba	bc	33 c6	Ke6
17 Qc3	Bd3	34 Bb8	Resigns

BOOKS

THE MAN WHO INVENTED THE BEATLES: An Intimate Biography of Brian Epstein

By Ray Coleman. 400 pages. $19.95. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by
Humphrey Carpenter

BRIAN EPSTEIN seems to have been the first yuppie. Coming from a strong ethnic background — Jewish immigrants to Liverpool — he painstakingly differentiated himself from these roots, developing a metropolitan lifestyle of smooth dressing and big spending. More significantly, he anticipated the yuppie culture of the '80s in that he made his fortune not through manufacturing or retailing, as British millionaires had generally done before his time, but as an entrepreneur, a marketing man.

His "making" of the Beatles involved a re-creation of them in his own image. In a sweaty cellar in Liverpool he found four journeyman musicians whose impersonation of American rock 'n' roll pleased a local audience. When he died six years later, he left four worldly wise individuals in suits and ties, who wrote polished little songs about the Liverpool culture to which they had once belonged, and who had made rock a staple commodity for rich as well as poor.

Significantly, Ray Coleman's book — which goes along at a spanking pace for its first half, and tells the up-and-coming Brian's story excellently — shows its subject as a failed artist. Frustrated by the limitations of Liverpool retailing, Brian Epstein enrolled at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, where he was certainly no flop as a drama student. Coleman doesn't really make it clear why he didn't go into theater professionally.

He suggests that Epstein's covert homosexuality caused guilt which inhibited him from expressing himself fully on the stage. Epstein's decision suggests, rather, an unconscious perception that the big names of the next decade would not be pure artists, but those who had the acumen to market themselves.

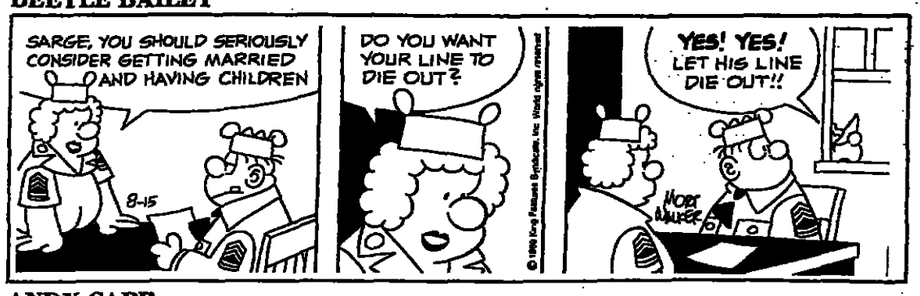
His choice of the Beatles was accidental, and it seems to have been pure luck that they were worthy of the effort he put into marketing them; later in his career he picked more duds than winners, and he seems to have had only a minimal understanding of music and show business. The Beatles went on to better things, but Coleman makes it clear that by the time of "Sergeant Pepper," Epstein had lost touch with their appeal. (Coleman here becomes as tedious a narrator as the life he is describing.)

Epstein fell victim to the culture he had helped to invent, disappearing beneath a tidal wave of uppers, downers, LSD and sleeping pills, shortly before the ultra-consumerism of the '60s gave way to a new pop-culture based on political "commitment," an ethos he never would have understood.

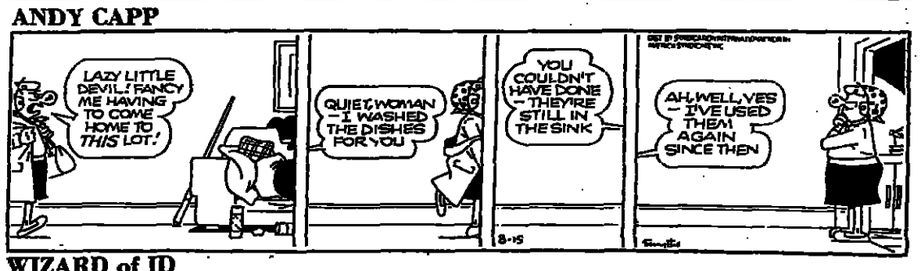
Humphrey Carpenter, the author of many books, including biographies of J.R.R. Tolkien, W.H. Auden and Ezra Pound, wrote this for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS

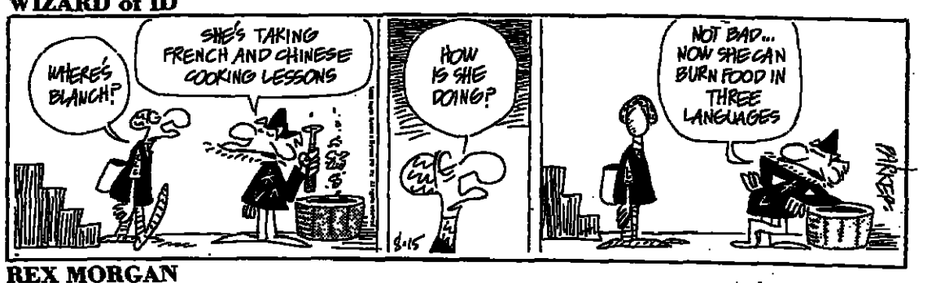
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

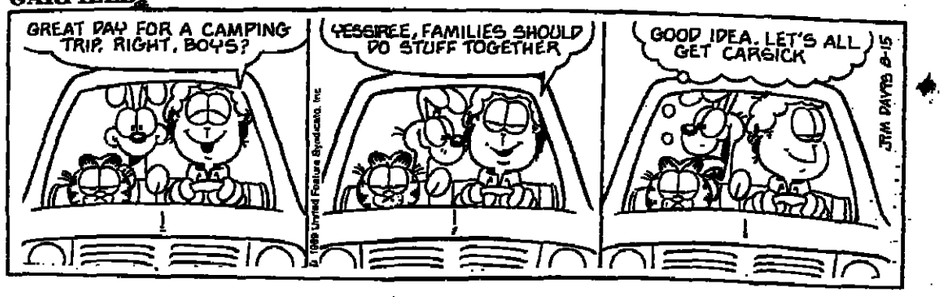


WIZARD of ID

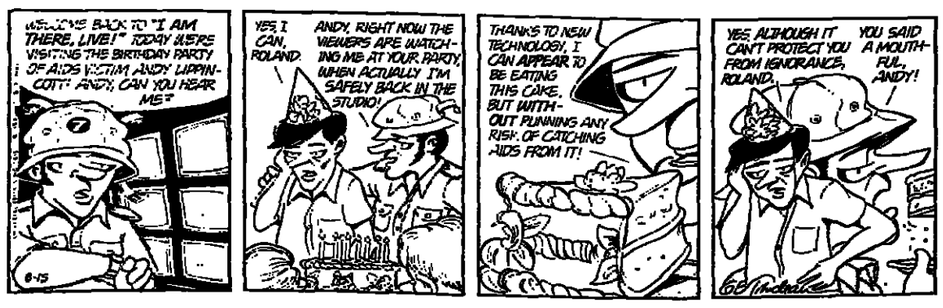


REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUETT
FRAWE
SHUHRT
LEFZIZ

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____ YOU "____"
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TEPID FRAME PICNIC CASHEW
Answer: She robbed her husband of his peace of mind by constantly giving him this— A PIECE OF MERS

SCOREBOARD

SPORTS

Norman Makes Millions by Losing Well

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

HAWTHORN WOODS, Illinois — The fame of Greg Norman multiplies each time he discovers another way to lose. For every defeat, he is worth several million dollars; for every trophy deprived him, he acquires more playthings, boats and cars.

The Australian golfer is handsome and inexcusably rich, and his agent tells him: "You've won the game of life. You've cleared all the pieces off the Monopoly board."

For some time Norman has had everything, except the things he has really wanted. At 34, his business interests include Japanese real estate, Australian developments, American corporate endorsements. He is paid by McDonald's, Qantas, Reebok, Spalding and Epson computers.

His name value in golf is comparable only to Arnold Palmer's and Jack Nicklaus's. His inexplicable losses make him arguably the most recognized player in the world, and among the wealthiest.

The basis for Norman's massive appeal is obvious. He is lethally blond, with a manly build. His nickname is distinctive: "The Shark." He is a colossal long hitter, an unashamed risk-taker who owns seven sports cars and hangs out with race-car drivers.

Those attributes earn him almost $10 million annually, apart from his prize money, and sometimes when he surveys his fortune, his attractive family and his home in Palm Beach, Florida, he is tempted to be content.

"I'd be a liar if I said it didn't happen now and then," he said.

But the strange paradox of Norman's financial success is his wretched fortune on the golf course. The player who once asserted grandly that he would like "14 or 15" titles and a Grand Slam has won just one major championship, the 1986 British Open. He has lost an astounding six in every way possible, and came to the PGA Championship last week to attempt to remedy two profoundly galling ones earlier this season.

At the Masters, he bogeyed the 18th hole to miss a playoff with Nick Faldo and loser Scott Hoch. At the British Open last month, he shot a searing 64 in the final round, only to be defeated in a playoff by Mark Calcavecchia.

So call Greg Norman's immense wealth an outstanding bill. He said after the British, "Destiny has a way of saying no." If he indeed is owed by the game of golf, he figures the total of major titles past due comes to "about four." After each defeat he has smiled, patted the victor on the back and said wistfully, "I've got to believe I'm going to get my share."

AP

Greg Norman's Tour Earnings

Year	Money	Rank
1983	$71,411	74
1984	$310,230	9
1985	$165,458	42
1986	$653,296	1
1987	$535,450	7
1988	$514,854	17
1989	$330,030	17

That blind, dogged faith may be Norman's greatest charm for every golf observer from the shirtless gallery fanatic to the captains of industry who pay him so well. For when Norman takes to a course, there is a sense of huge, imminent possibility.

He began Saturday's third round at Kemper Lakes 10 strokes out of the lead at 1-over-par 145. He shot 67, with seven birdies and a double bogey, for a total of 212, in a round reminiscent of the British Open, in which he made up seven strokes and passed 12 players on the final day. But there was no remedy at the PGA. In the end, he managed a respectable six-under to finish close to the lead, but not quite in contention.

"At the British it was proven that you never give up," he said. "That's the key, not to give up. I believe I can win a tournament from seven or nine strokes back. Behind or leading, you have to have that philosophy."

According to Norman's agent, Hughes Norton, the director of golf for International Management Group, he is the firm's most successful and charismatic client since Bjorn Borg in the late 1970s. Norman's endorsement and appearance fees are second in the world only to Palmer's and slightly more than those of Nicklaus, who devotes more of his time to designing golf courses than to glad-handing.

That trio receives anywhere from $8 million to $10 million a year, and no other players are remotely close.

"Greg is amazing," Norton said, "and I'm used to big numbers."

Only Palmer drew more vociferous galleries, and perhaps only a movie star can draw such reaction from men and women alike.

Another facet of his appeal is his internationality. Norman has won 53 titles worldwide since 1973 — slews of European, Japanese and Australian tournaments. His PGA Tour victories, by comparison, are negligible: five in six years. He has amassed $5,733,983 in prize money, and only about a third of that has been won in U.S. events.

So when Norman won his British Open at Turnberry, there were whole nations waiting to celebrate as if he were one of their own. His title was viewed as the dawning of a new global player.

"I've always said Greg is claimed by three continents," Norton said. "There was never any game plan. It just exploded. It all came to a head in 1986; that was when everyone said here is the next Nicklaus. Of course, that didn't happen."

Norman's worldwide profile only partly explains why corporations chose for their mascot this player who has lost so many times. "It's an intangible," said John Amos, manager of sports marketing for Epson. "You can't put a pencil to it." Norman suggests he works hard to make his fees worth it — to be an affable, gregarious companion for an outing and a good-looking picture for the ads.

"I give them what they want," he said. "Good entertainment."

Norton said, "For the last 18 months there has been a lot of talk about what happened to the 'next Nicklaus.' That has had absolutely no impact. In fact it's the reverse. It's the nature of the losses, and I'm convinced that the way he has handled them is as much responsible for how he is perceived as anything.

"The way he's lost has enabled him to win big commercially. Companies don't want to talk any more about whether he won or lost. It's like Palmer. They just want to be around him, win or lose."

Not all of Norman's failures have been bad luck. It has been said by Norman's friends and critics alike, and on occasion by himself as well, that he does not always choose his shots correctly.

It is not that Norman is impulsive; on the contrary, according to caddie Bruce Edwards, he deliberates endlessly over every shot. It is rather that Norman finds risk and action irresistible. As Calcavecchia described him just before the Masters, "He wants to win so badly you can see it in his eyeballs."

That particularly manifests itself in the majors, and nearly always in the final rounds. He told his caddie Sunday morning at the British, "I'm either going to shoot 64 or 78." It was hari-kari golf, flat-out with no regrets.

In a sport that can slow to a crawl as consumptive-looking men in bad clothing and poor haircuts hit a small and stationary object, when Norman plays, something actually happens. If Bob Tway and Larry Mize represent the epitome of the faceless golfers, Norman is a one-man crusade to save golf from boredom, and it is impossible to be dispassionate about him.

"If he loses by missing three-foot putts, there's no way he's this popular," said A.J. Angrisano, Epson's field director. "Like Arnold, you know that he's going to gamble and go for it all. And if it doesn't work, you say, well, at least he went for it."

Stewart Wins PGA on Big Birdies And a Shocking Collapse by Reid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAWTHORN WOODS, Illinois — Payne Stewart birdied four of the last five holes in the final round of the 71st PGA Championship, but his strong charge on the Kemper Lakes Golf Course wasn't quite enough to win his first major-tournament victory.

Until Mike Reid gave it to him.

Stewart stood by for half an hour Sunday and watched as Reid, the leader from the start of the tournament and a three-shot leader over Stewart after 15 holes, shot a bogey on 16, took a shocking double bogey on 17 and missed a 5-foot (1.5-meter) birdie putt at 18 that would have forced a playoff.

Thus, the 32-year-old Stewart won the fourth and final major tournament of 1989 by a stroke over Reid, Curtis Strange and Andy Bean.

For the second time this year, Reid let a major title slip away in the last few holes. He was leading the Masters before hitting into water at the 15th on the final day.

Stewart's charge from six shots behind Reid after three rounds resulted in a five-under-par 67 and a winning total of 12-under 276.

Reid, who had tied Leonard Thompson for the first-round lead and then had led by himself after the second and third rounds, lost his advantage on the par-3 17th hole.

On the 172-yard hole, Reid put his drive in the rough next to the green. He mishit his pitch, leaving the ball about 15 feet from par. He missed that, dropping him into a first-place tie. At no more than 2 feet from the hole, he stepped up and tapped the ball, but it lipped out.

"I hit the first putt too aggressively and the second one maybe too quickly," he said.

There was one chance left, but Reid missed a 4-foot birdie putt on 18 to score 74 on the final round.

The start of Reid's collapse happened on the tee of No. 16, where he pushed his drive into water. The 35-year-old golfer from Utah managed to rescue a bogey 5 there by sinking an 8-foot putt. At that moment he could hear the nearby cheers when Stewart sank a 12-foot birdie putt on 18.

Dave Rummells finished fifth at 278 and Ian Woosnam of Wales was next at 279. Seve Ballesteros made a charge to come within two shots of the lead but fell off on the back nine to finish tied for 12th with Greg Norman and three others. *(See Scoreboard)*

Two golfers had holes-in-one on No. 13. Scott Hoch hit his with a 2-iron in the morning, and Davis Love 3d used a 3-iron in the afternoon.

Reid could not hide his emotion at the way he lost, any more than he could restrain the tears last August when he won the World Series of Golf.

"I led through 14 at the Masters and 16 here," he said through tears. "I'm getting there. One of these days, I'll finish it and get it right."

Reid broke down after being as close as he has ever been to winning a major.

"As disappointed as I am ...," said Reid, who then had to stop, wipe his eyes and take a breath.

"I cry at supermarket grand openings," he apologized. "As disappointed as I am personally ...," he started again before breaking down.

"Picking up where I left off," he said, "I'm happy for Payne because I know he's been in that position a lot of times. You might ask him this ...," he said before having to compose himself again.

"It's only a game, right? I think he's sort of done the same thing I have. I'm making a real mess of this. I'm happy for him."

Stewart, in contrast, was bubbling with joy. "I feel sorry for Mike," Stewart said. "God bless him. But I'm not going to kid you about how I feel."

"What he did on 17 is very uncharacteristic of Mike. But his misfortune is my gain. This is unbelievable. I was wondering when my time would come to win a major."

Stewart, a native of Missouri now living in Orlando, Florida, has been a runner-up time after time, and some feel he is a better golfer than his five career victories might indicate. *(NYT, UPI)*

■ U.S. Ryder Cup Team

The 17th hole of Kemper Lakes cost both Mike Reid and Scott Hoch a place on the 12-man U.S. Ryder Cup team, The Associated Press reported.

Reid had needed to win the PGA to qualify for the team.

Hoch, who had needed a sixth-place finish to make the team, finished eighth because of a bogey on the hole.

Because Stewart, the PGA winner, had already qualified by points, Raymond Floyd, the team captain, will get two at-large or "wild card" picks to fill out the American roster for the matches Sept. 22-24 against a European team at The Belfry, Sutton Coldfield, England. Floyd will announce those choices on Tuesday.

Tom Watson, Jack Nicklaus and Lee Trevino, three veterans of Ryder Cup play, are expected to be at the top of Floyd's list.

Mark Calcavecchia, the winner of the British Open, who did not play here because of the birth of his daughter, leads the team with 867.500 points.

Curtis Strange, the U.S. Open champion, is next with 746.250, followed by Chip Beck, 643.000; Stewart, 635.00; Tom Kite, 597.500; Paul Azinger, 532.500; Fred Couples, 518.542; Ken Green, 465.000; Mark O'Meara, 437.500; and Mark McCumber, 419.167.

Hoch was the first alternate with 398.333. Steve Pate was the second alternate with 391.667, followed by Joey Sindelar, 376.500.

"I couldn't be more happy with our team," Floyd said. "We have 10 world-class players. Even if I didn't pick two more players on Tuesday, we might beat them with the 10 players we have in place."

Floyd said that because Beck, Azinger, Couples, Green and McCumber are Ryder Cup rookies, he wants to add veterans.

The European team, not yet officially selected, will probably *include Ronan Rafferty of Northern* Ireland, Nick Faldo and Mark James of England, Ian Woosnam of Wales, Sam Torrance of Scotland, and the Spanish trio of Seve Ballesteros, José Maria Olazabal and José Maria Canizares. Captain Tony Jacklin has three at-large choices.

Ray Foli/Reuters-UPI

Payne Stewart bubbled with joy at his surprise victory.

Palmer Stirs Fans With His Finale

The Associated Press

HAWTHORN WOODS, Illinois — Arnold Palmer, the old warrior, created unexpected excitement in the 71st PGA and closed with a flare.

He sank a 30-foot (9.1-meter) birdie on the 18th green to score a 2-under-par 70 on the final round and receive what he called "one of the greatest ovations of my career."

As he came up to the 18th, the crowd started cheering and would not stop after he put his second shot on the green.

"It was pure nostalgia walking up there," said Palmer, who will be 60 next month. "I've had a lot of great ovations in my career, but that crowd was unbelievable. They went on for five minutes. I told my caddie 'I wonder what they'll do if I make this putt?' "

A predictable roar exploded as his final putt bent into the hole. He was mobbed coming off the green and spent the next 15 minutes autographing cards and hats.

NBA Player Is a Suicide

The Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, California — Ricky Berry, the Sacramento *Kings' 1988 first-round draft pick,* shot himself to death following an argument with his wife, the authorities said Monday.

Singles Victories for McEnroe, Navratilova and Gilbert

United Press International

INDIANAPOLIS — John McEnroe won his first outdoor tournament in 16 months, scoring the final 13 points Sunday to defeat Jay Berger, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, in the finals of the $415,500 U.S. Men's Hardcourt Tennis Championships.

"By the end I felt I couldn't lose a point," McEnroe said. "The momentum kept building. It was a tremendous feeling. I don't recall something like that before."

McEnroe took the $51,000 top prize and his 75th career singles title in his first match ever against Berger, who upset Stefan Edberg and Tim Mayotte to reach the final.

McEnroe double faulted on break point to fall behind 3-2 in the third set, and Berger held serve for a 4-2 advantage.

"I was feeling a bit discouraged," McEnroe said. "I wasn't doing the things I knew I could do. At the end, it all came together."

McEnroe held serve to trail 4-3 and then began his run, breaking Berger twice and holding serve without losing a point.

"If I play like that, I'll be satisfied at the U.S. Open," McEnroe said.

■ Navratilova Breezes

Martina Navratilova combined an effective serve with penetrating volleys Sunday to capture her fifth title of the year by overwhelming Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, 6-0, 6-2, in the $300,000 Virginia Slims of Los Angeles.

Navratilova won her sixth title at this event and the $60,000 winner's check in running her career record to 11-3 against Sabatini, who is ranked No. 3. She received $24,000.

■ Gilbert Rallies

Brad Gilbert of the United States rallied from a service break down in the second set and won five straight games to defeat Jason Stoltenberg of Australia, 6-4, 6-4, and capture the Swiss Army Knife Open at Livingston, New Jersey, on Sunday. Gilbert earned $18,680.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	60	56	.517	—
Milwaukee	59	60	.496	2½
Toronto	58	59	.496	2½
Boston	57	58	.496	2½
Cleveland	57	61	.483	4
New York	55	62	.470	5½
Detroit	43	74	.368	17½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	71	47	.602	—
California	69	47	.595	1
Kansas City	64	52	.552	6
Texas	61	55	.526	9
Minnesota	58	59	.496	12½
Seattle	56	61	.479	14½
Chicago	50	67	.427	20½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	68	50	.576	—
Montreal	65	52	.556	2½
New York	64	53	.547	3½
St. Louis	60	55	.522	6½
Pittsburgh	49	67	.422	18
Philadelphia	47	70	.402	20½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	67	51	.568	—
Houston	64	54	.542	3
San Diego	59	59	.500	8
Cincinnati	56	61	.479	10½
Los Angeles	56	62	.475	11
Atlanta	48	69	.410	18½

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 100 000 000—1 6 4
Baltimore 022 002 00x—6 8 0
Bolton, Lamp (4), Harris (7) and Cerone; Johnson and Melvin. W—Johnson, 2-1. L—Bolton, 0-3. HR—Baltimore, Worthington (11).

Milwaukee 010 200 010 1—5 12 0
Cleveland 001 010 011 0—4 9 1
Filer, Crim (7), Plesac (9) and Surhoff; Candiotti, Jones (10) and Allanson, Skinner (10). W—Plesac, 3-3. L—Jones, 4-7. HR—Cleveland, Browne (4).

New York 300 000 042—9 11 1
Minnesota 110 003 200—7 12 1
Cary, Gossage (6), Guetterman (8) and Geren; Aguilera, Berenguer (8), Reardon (8) and Harper. W—Guetterman, 4-5. L—Reardon, 4-3. HRs—New York, Phelps (7). Minnesota, Gladden (5).

Toronto 200 000 100—3 7 0
Kansas City 010 200 41x—8 13 0
Cerutti, Ward (7), Wells (8) and Whitt; Gordon, Montgomery (8) and Boone. W—Gordon, 16-4. L—Cerutti, 9-6. HRs—Kansas City, Tartabull (14), Jackson (23).

Oakland 100 000 200—3 7 0
California 010 003 00x—4 7 2
Stewart and Hassey; Blyleven, Harvey (8) and Parrish. W—Blyleven, 12-2. L—Stewart, 16-7. Sv—Harvey (17). HRs— Oakland, D.Parker (16). California, Armas (9).

Chicago 000 300 120—6 9 0
Seattle 001 300 000—4 12 0
Perez, Long (4), Thigpen (9) and Karkovice; R.Johnson, Niedenfuer (4), Reed (7), Comstock (8), Schooler (9) and Valle. W—Long, 5-5. L—Comstock, 1-1. Sv—Thigpen (25). HRs—Chicago, Fisk (8). Seattle, A.Davis (14).

Detroit 000 020 002—4 5 1
Texas 100 000 100—2 6 0
Robinson, Nunez (7), Henneman (8), G.Hernandez (9) and Heath; B.Witt, Rogers (8), Russell (9) and Kreuter, Sundberg (9). W—Henneman, 9-4. L—Rogers, 2-2. Sv—G.Hernandez (15).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 200 000 301—6 8 0
Montreal 000 000 202—4 10 0
Walk, Landrum (9) and LaValliere; Perez, McGaffigan (7), Burke (8), Hesketh (9) and Santovenia. W—Walk, 10-7. L—Perez, 6-12. Sv—Landrum (16). HRs— Pittsburgh, Van Slyke (7), Bonilla (15).

Cincinnati 010 200 200—5 7 0
Houston 000 000 000—0 4 1
Browning and Reed; Clancy, Portugal (5), Andersen (8) and Biggio. W—Browning, 11-10. L—Clancy, 6-10.

Philadelphia 200 001 020—5 5 1
Chicago 000 120 000—3 8 0
Ruffin, Parrett (7) and Daulton; Sutcliffe, S.Wilson (8), Schiraldi (8) and Berryhill. W—*Parrett, 10-4.* L—Wilson, 5-2. HR—Philadelphia, V.Hayes (17).

St. Louis 000 001 010—2 8 3
New York 002 001 00x—3 6 0
Hill, DiPino (7), Worrell (8) and Pagnozzi, Pena (7); Ojeda, Aase (8), Myers (8) and Lyons. W—Ojeda, 9-9. L—Hill, 6-9. Sv—Myers (19).

Los Angeles 010 000 010 001—3 9 0
San Francisco 011 000 000 000—2 12 2
Hershiser, J.Howell (8), Pena (12) and Scioscia; Downs, Lefferts (7), Bedrosian (8), D.Robinson (10) and Kennedy, Manwaring (8). W—J.Howell, 3-3. L— D.Robinson, 11-8. Sv—Pena (3).

League Statistics

(Through Aug. 11)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Minimum 250 at-bats)

	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	avg
Gwynn, SD	454	66	157	18	6	4	45	.346
Larkin, Cin	315	45	107	13	4	4	32	.340
WClark, SF	427	80	145	26	6	18	83	.340
Smith, Atl	342	65	112	25	4	17	53	.327
Guerrero, StL	395	40	122	30	1	11	78	.309
Grace, Chi	354	46	109	22	0	10	56	.308
Walton, Chi	328	44	101	20	2	5	34	.308
Oquendo, StL	396	44	118	19	5	0	36	.298
Raines, Mon	347	58	103	21	6	7	52	.297
Mitchell, SF	387	76	114	26	5	37	102	.295
DeMartinz, Mn	256	30	75	16	2	3	18	.293
Johnson, NY	396	81	114	30	3	27	71	.288
O'Neill, Cin	334	39	96	19	0	14	62	.287
Butler, SF	424	66	121	18	3	4	28	.285
McReynlds, NY	395	52	112	21	1	14	61	.284
Magadan, NY	290	38	82	17	2	4	32	.283
Randolph, LA	393	47	111	13	0	0	27	.282
Thompson, StL	362	42	102	19	5	3	45	.282
Sandberg, Chi	437	73	123	17	3	22	57	.281
Treadway, Atl	354	40	99	13	2	6	25	.280
EDavis, Cin	314	51	88	9	1	25	71	.280
OSmith, StL	409	54	114	22	5	1	41	.279
Wallach, Mon	420	59	116	30	0	9	58	.276
Biggio, Hou	295	45	81	12	1	9	41	.275
Wilson, Pit	302	40	83	19	2	9	46	.275
Herr, Phi	409	46	112	19	5	1	29	.274
Jordan, Phi	347	42	95	12	1	7	47	.274
Alomar, SD	455	53	124	17	1	2	32	.273
Dunston, Chi	320	39	87	13	4	7	36	.272
Griffin, LA	338	32	91	22	1	0	18	.269
VHayes, Phi	394	64	106	19	2	15	54	.269
Coleman, StL	412	70	111	18	7	1	26	.269
Blauser, Atl	299	41	80	20	2	6	26	.268
Puhl, Hou	266	32	71	20	3	0	22	.267
Marshall, LA	278	32	74	12	1	8	26	.266
Dykstra, Phi	356	55	94	25	3	5	27	.264
Bonilla, Pit	433	67	113	26	6	14	55	.261
Sabo, Cin	273	35	71	19	1	5	24	.260
Caminiti, Hou	420	57	108	24	3	7	51	.257
GDavis, Hou	424	65	109	18	1	27	78	.257
Galarraga, Mon	408	52	105	20	0	17	62	.257
Berryhill, Chi	310	35	79	12	0	5	41	.255
Samuel, NY	377	58	96	10	2	11	34	.255
CJames, SD	351	37	89	13	0	8	30	.254
Templeton, SD	350	26	89	17	2	4	25	.254
Perry, Atl	266	24	67	11	0	4	21	.252
Ramirez, Hou	404	34	102	17	2	4	36	.252
Wynne, SD	274	16	69	11	1	5	30	.252
Pendleton, StL	438	60	110	19	3	8	50	.251
Brooks, Mon	402	38	100	21	1	8	44	.249
Pena, StL	332	30	82	13	2	3	28	.247
Bonds, Pit	419	65	103	24	4	14	43	.246
RThompson, SF	406	71	100	21	9	11	36	.246
Brunansky, StL	394	46	96	22	1	14	60	.244
Murray, LA	424	41	103	23	1	12	67	.243
JClark, SD	334	48	81	9	1	15	61	.243
Benzinger, Cin	436	56	105	17	1	11	50	.241
Thon, Phi	288	38	69	9	2	9	35	.240
Scioscia, LA	318	30	76	13	0	5	28	.239
Dawson, Chi	265	38	63	10	5	12	43	.238
Elster, NY	311	34	74	16	1	6	38	.238
Santiago, SD	328	30	78	11	3	6	41	.238
Kennedy, SF	254	17	60	11	0	4	29	.236
Strawberry, NY	344	54	81	19	0	25	62	.235
Foley, Mon	265	25	62	16	2	5	27	.234
Doran, Hou	412	51	96	18	2	8	56	.233
Owen, Mon	298	38	69	14	3	5	30	.232
Law, Chi	325	31	75	16	2	5	34	.231
Hamilton, LA	377	30	87	25	1	10	42	.231
DMurphy, Atl	431	44	99	13	0	16	67	.230
Maldonado, SF	288	34	66	20	0	7	35	.229
Uribe, SF	364	29	83	11	6	1	27	.228
Lind, Pit	438	41	99	15	3	2	36	.226
Hatcher, Hou	386	50	87	14	3	3	44	.225
Young, Hou	404	57	91	12	3	0	27	.225
Van Slyke, Pit	324	48	73	11	7	5	31	.225
Jefferies, NY	333	40	74	20	2	4	36	.222
Thomas, Atl	420	32	93	16	0	10	48	.221
Gibson, LA	253	35	54	8	2	9	28	.213
Daulton, Phi	251	25	48	7	1	8	34	.191

Pitching

(Minimum 85 innings pitched)

	w	l	ip	h	bb	so	era
Langston, Mon	10	3	118.2	88	56	118	1.90
Darwin, Hou	10	3	93.1	77	28	83	2.31
Hershiser, LA	14	8	183.2	154	52	124	2.40
Garrelts, SF	9	3	134.0	110	37	81	2.42
Reuschel, SF	*13*	*5*	*154.0*	*144*	*40*	*80*	*2.45*
BSmith, Mon	9	6	158.0	117	39	95	2.51
Morgan, LA	7	11	135.1	118	30	65	2.53
Smiley, Pit	9	7	171.2	146	41	106	2.62
Smoltz, Atl	11	10	174.2	132	58	142	2.63
Acker, Atl	0	5	91.0	72	20	61	2.67
Whitson, SD	14	8	170.1	145	37	84	2.69
Scott, Hou	17	6	166.0	130	42	128	2.71
Fernandez, NY	9	3	147.0	106	56	125	2.76
Maddux, Chi	14	8	169.0	148	68	87	2.77
Bielecki, Chi	12	5	148.1	125	52	105	2.79
Rijo, Cin	7	6	111.0	101	48	86	2.84
Drabek, Pit	9	9	171.1	154	56	84	2.94
DeMartinz, Mn	12	2	170.2	169	38	97	2.95
LaCoss, SF	7	7	100.2	89	44	54	2.95
Gooden, NY	9	4	111.1	88	45	95	2.99
Hurst, SD	11	8	180.0	162	47	135	3.00
Magrane, StL	14	7	164.1	144	58	88	3.01
Deshaies, Hou	10	6	158.1	132	65	104	3.07
DRobinson, SF	11	7	162.1	149	33	82	3.16
Howell, Phi	9	7	142.1	103	61	119	3.22
Leary, Cin	8	9	150.2	142	48	82	3.23
Sutcliffe, Chi	12	9	168.1	133	47	109	3.26
Glavine, Atl	10	6	141.0	132	25	71	3.28
Belcher, LA	8	11	159.0	136	57	143	3.40
Hill, StL	6	8	141.2	134	70	78	3.43
Browning, Cin	10	10	180.1	174	43	84	3.44
DeLeon, StL	11	11	170.1	132	62	145	3.49
Terry, StL	8	10	136.0	126	40	57	3.57
Ojeda, NY	9	9	140.2	139	62	71	3.58
Mahler, Cin	9	11	180.1	191	39	85	3.64
PPerez, Mon	6	11	141.0	132	32	111	3.64
Darling, NY	10	9	157.0	153	55	105	3.67
Valenzuela, LA	6	11	134.0	132	67	70	3.69
ZSmith, Mon	1	13	122.1	115	47	73	3.75
McWilliams, Phi	2	11	114.0	115	47	50	3.79
Cone, NY	9	5	149.1	127	53	120	3.80
Heaton, Pit	2	7	101.1	97	43	32	3.82
Lilliquist, Atl	7	6	119.1	146	29	52	3.92
Walk, Pit	9	7	143.2	147	50	54	4.13
Rasmussen, SD	5	8	140.0	149	57	65	4.18
Gross, Mon	8	8	151.2	140	65	117	4.21
Sanderson, Chi	9	8	117.1	120	21	66	4.22
Show, SD	8	6	106.1	113	39	66	4.23
JRobinson, Pit	5	9	91.1	93	38	63	4.34
Kilgus, Chi	6	10	115.1	130	38	44	4.53
PSmith, Atl	3	11	110.1	114	45	90	4.73
Clancy, Hou	6	9	113.2	118	46	72	4.83
Carman, Phi	3	12	112.0	109	40	54	4.98
Forsch, Hou	3	4	91.1	113	40	31	5.42
Jackson, Cin	6	11	115.2	122	57	70	5.60
Knepper, SF	4	10	119.0	142	42	48	5.75

(American League statistics appeared Monday.)

GOLF

PGA Championship

Final scores with relation to par Sunday of the $1.2 million 71st PGA Championship on the 7,197-yard, par-72 Kemper Lakes Golf Club course in Hawthorn Woods, Illinois:

Payne Stwrt, $200,000	74-66-69-67—276	-12
Mike Reid, $83,333	66-67-70-74—277	-11
Curtis Strang, $83,333	70-68-70-69—277	-11
Andy Bean, $83,333	70-67-74-66—277	-11
Dav Rmmlls, $45,000	68-69-69-72—278	-10
Ian Woosnam, $40,000	68-70-70-71—279	-9
Craig Stadler, $36,250	71-64-72-73—280	-8
Scott Hoch, $36,250	69-69-69-73—280	-8
Tom Watson, $30,000	67-69-74-71—281	-7
Ed Fiori, $30,000	70-67-75-69—281	-7
Nick Faldo, $30,000	70-73-69-69—281	-7
Greg Norman, $21,900	74-71-67-70—282	-6
Jim Gallagher, $21,900	73-69-68-72—282	-6
Mark Wiebe, $21,900	71-70-69-72—282	-6
Mike Sullivan, $21,900	76-66-67-73—282	-6
Seve Ballestrs, $21,900	72-70-66-74—282	-6
Chris Perry, $15,000	67-70-70-76—283	-5
Isao Aoki, $15,000	72-71-65-75—283	-5
Ben Crenshaw, $15,000	68-72-73-71—283	-5
Davis Lov III, $15,000	73-69-72-69—283	-5
Blan McClistr, $15,000	71-72-70-70—283	-5
Buddy Gardnr, $15,000	72-71-70-70—283	-5
Larry Mize, $15,000	73-71-68-71—283	-5
Jeff Sluman, $10,000	75-70-69-70—284	-4
Dan Pohl, $10,000	71-69-74-70—284	-4
Tommy Armr, $10,000	70-69-73-72—284	-4
David Frost, $7,535	70-74-69-72—285	-3
Tim Simpson, $7,535	69-70-73-73—285	-3
Jack Nicklaus, $7,535	68-72-73-72—285	-3
Mike Hulbert, $7,535	70-71-72-72—285	-3
Peter Jacobsen, $7,535	70-70-73-72—285	-3
Brian Tennysn, $7,535	71-69-72-73—285	-3
Howard Twitty, $7,535	72-71-68-74—285	-3
Don Pooley, $5,750	70-71-72-73—286	-2
Bob Gilder, $5,750	72-72-74-68—286	-2
Chip Beck, $5,750	73-71-69-73—286	-2
Tom Kite, $5,750	67-73-72-74—286	-2
Loren Roberts, $5,750	69-71-72-74—286	-2
Ian Bakr-Fnch, $5,750	74-68-70-74—286	-2
Lenrd Thmpsn, $5,750	66-69-73-78—286	-2
Bob Lohr, $4,260	75-69-69-74—287	-1
Steve Elkingtn, $4,260	69-75-71-72—287	-1
Steve Pate, $4,260	70-72-74-71—287	-1
David Edwrds, $4,260	69-72-72-74—287	-1
Bill Britton, $4,260	75-67-71-74—287	-1
Larry Nelson, $3,220	71-74-68-75—288	E
Bruce Lietzke, $3,220	70-72-73-73—288	E
Nick Price, $3,220	70-72-72-74—288	E
Wayne Grady, $3,220	70-75-72-71—288	E
Raymond Flyd, $3,220	73-71-70-74—288	E
Steve Jones, $2,750	71-74-71-73—289	+1
Kenny Perry, $2,750	71-74-70-74—289	+1
Clarence Ros, $2,490	74-71-72-73—290	+2
Scott Simpson, $2,490	70-74-75-71—290	+2
Phil Blackmr, $2,490	68-75-75-72—290	+2
Tom Purtzer, $2,490	69-73-74-74—290	+2
Doug Tewell, $2,490	73-69-72-76—290	+2
Andy North, $2,380	69-75-77-70—291	+3
Gene Sauers, $2,380	76-68-75-72—291	+3
Brad Bryant, $2,380	70-70-72-79—291	+3
Gary Koch, $2,330	71-72-77-72—292	+4
Bernhrd Lngr, $2,330	74-71-75-72—292	+4
Greg Twiggs, $2,290	71-73-74-75—293	+5
Arnold Palmr, $2,290	63-74-81-70—293	+5
Mark McCmbr, $2,260	70-73-74-77—294	+6
Hubert Green, $2,240	69-73-76-77—295	+7
Jodie Mudd, $2,220	71-70-80-75—296	+8
Dave Stockin, $2,200	76-69-75-77—297	+9
Ronnie Black, $2,180	73-70-74-82—299	+11
Curt Byrum, $2,170	73-71-76-87—307	+19

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING
Tunisia 0, Morocco 0
Chile 1, Brazil 1
Trinidad and Tobago 0, El Salvador 0

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES
Bayern Munich 4, Steaua Bucharest 1
Mexico 2, Juventus (Italy) 2

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

American League

CLEVELAND—Sent Kevin Wickander, pitcher, to Colorado Springs, Pacific Coast League. Put Tommy Hinzo, infielder, on 15-day disabled list. Called up Paul Zuvella, infielder, and Mike Young, outfielder, from Colorado Springs. Sent Neil Allen, pitcher, to Colorado Springs for 20-day rehabilitation assignment.

MILWAUKEE—Sent Don August, pitcher, to Denver, American Association. Called up Jeff Peterek, pitcher, from Denver.

National League

ATLANTA—Signed Ed Romero, infielder. Sent Ed Whited, infielder, to Richmond, International League.

SAN FRANCISCO—Activated Kelly Downs, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Optioned Russ Swan, pitcher, to Phoenix, Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Lanard Copeland, guard, to one-year contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BUFFALO—Agreed to terms with Darryl Talley, linebacker, on three-year contract.

CINCINNATI—Released Dennis Allen and Gary Couch, wide receivers. Said that Joe King, offensive tackle, left camp.

GREEN BAY—Signed Ken Ruettgers, tackle, to one-year contract.

L.A. RAIDERS—Signed Randall Morris, running back. Released Todd Gatlin, linebacker.

N.Y. GIANTS—Agreed to terms with Phil Simms, quarterback, on three-year contract extension.

Canadian Football League

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Transferred Anthony Cherry, running back, to injured reserve list.

COLLEGE

FLORIDA—Suspended Will White, safety, for three games, and Tre Everett, wide receiver, and James Speer and Huey Richardson, linebackers, for two games for violating team rules. Said that Kelvin Calhoun, tight end, was declared academically ineligible.

FULLERTON STATE—Named Bill Reynolds women's tennis coach.

GRAMBLING STATE—Named Fred Hobdy athletic director.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Named Jim McLaughlin volleyball coach.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

TORONTO—Gord Stellick, general manager, resigned.

CRICKET

ENGLAND vs. AUSTRALIA
(In Nottingham, England, Day 4)
1st Innings: Australia 602-6 (declared); England 255.
2nd Innings: England 167.
Australia won match.

FOOTBALL

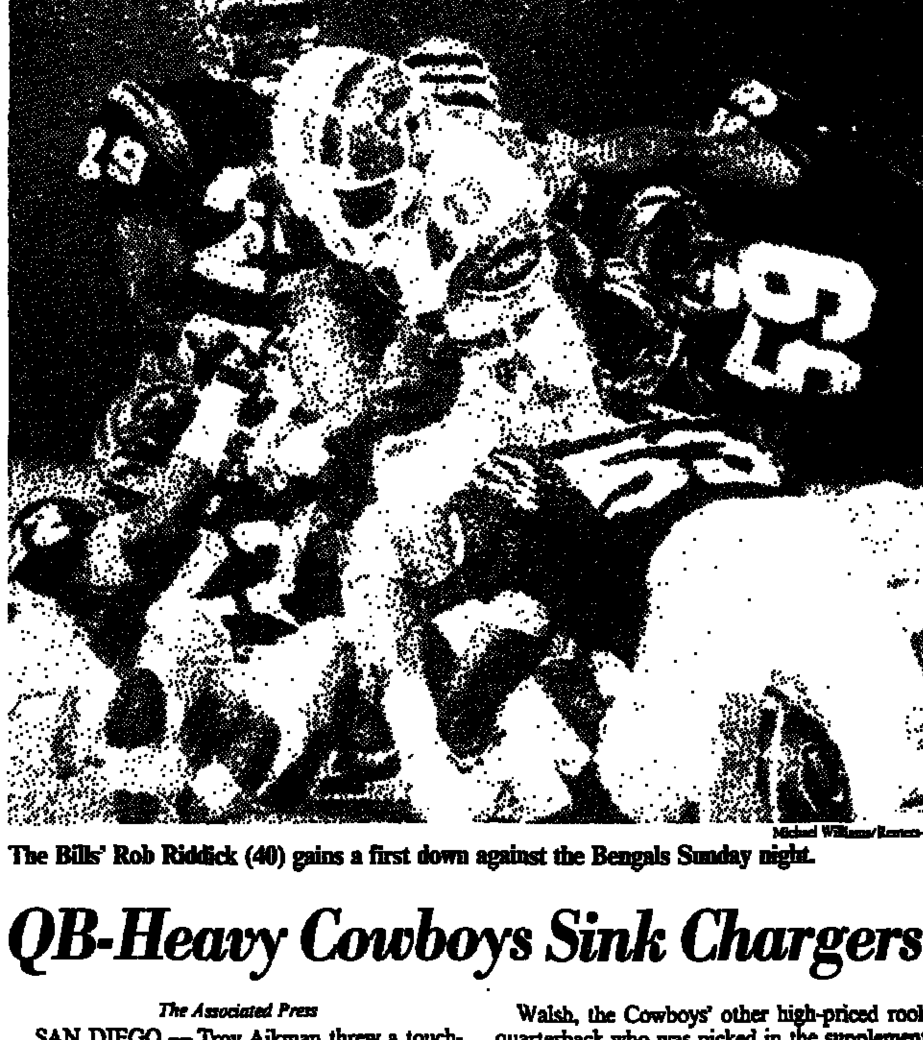
Canadian Football League Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Hamilton	4	1	0	138	132	8
Toronto	3	2	0	98	92	6
Winnipeg	2	3	0	133	123	4
Ottawa	0	5	0	124	186	0

Western Division

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Edmonton	4	1	0	146	74	8
Saskatchewan	4	1	0	178	149	8
Calgary	3	2	0	136	149	6
B.Colmbia	0	5	0	129	167	0


Michael Williams/Reuters-UPI

The Bills' Rob Riddick (40) gains a first down against the Bengals Sunday night.

QB-Heavy Cowboys Sink Chargers

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Troy Aikman threw a touchdown pass and outshone teammate Steve Walsh in their National Football League debuts as the Dallas Cowboys beat the San Diego Chargers, 20-3, in an exhibition game.

The game on Sunday was the Cowboys' first ever without Tom Landry as their coach, and gave Jimmy Johnson a victory in his debut as Landry's replacement. Landry was fired after 29 years with the Cowboys after Jerry Jones bought the club in February.

Dan Henning lost his debut as the Chargers' coach.

Aikman, the first player taken in last spring's college draft, led Dallas to a 10-3 halftime lead with a 47-yard scoring drive that ended in a 9-yard touchdown pass to Kelvin Martin. Roger Ruzek kicked a 28-yard field goal for the Cowboys. The drive was set up when rookie defensive back Tim Jackson recovered a fumble by Dana Brinson.

Aikman played the first half and completed eight of 11 passes for 67 yards.

"I am pleased, and I felt comfortable out there," he said. "I don't know what is going to happen three weeks down the line. There is still lots of football to be played. If they count on me to be the starter, I'll be ready for the challenge."

Walsh, the Cowboys' other high-priced rookie quarterback who was picked in the supplemental draft, was 2-for-8 for 22 yards in just over a quarter of play.

"It's frustrating when you don't move the ball," Walsh said. "The job is not determined yet. I am just looking for the next chance to get out there and show what I can do."

The Chargers got on the board with 59 seconds remaining in the first half, when Chris Bahr kicked a 46-yard field goal.

The Cowboys' second field goal, a 41-yarder by Ruzek with 5:55 remaining in the third quarter, followed a Dallas punt that the Cowboys recovered on the Chargers' 49-yard line. Then Everson Walls put the game away with a 72-yard interception return for a touchdown in the fourth quarter.

In his debut for San Diego, rookie quarterback Billy Joe Tolliver completed three of five passes for 11 yards during a scoreless first period.

Bengals 24, Bills 20: Rookie Eric Ball ran one yard for a touchdown with 57 seconds left to give Cincinnati the victory over Buffalo.

Ball capped a 77-yard drive behind Turk Schonert, who came off the bench to complete three of four passes for 47 yards in the drive. Boomer Esiason had a sore shoulder and threw only four passes, one for a touchdown.

ART BUCHWALD

Dead Soles in Minsk

WASHINGTON — "What on earth is going on in the Soviet Union?" I asked Sochek, my shoe repairman.

He replied, "All we are seeing is the expected. Communism doesn't work and it never has. In addition, there doesn't seem to be any way for the Communist leaders to switch to another system without losing their jobs."

Buchwald

"I grew up hating Communists. If they disappear, I am really going to miss them," I told him.

"The Soviet people have had it up to here," Sochek said. "Gorbachev knows this so he is hoping to change the system without toppling the entire party. One of the worst things is the corruption. No matter what is going on, someone always has his hand out demanding a bribe."

"Can Gorbachev make a difference to that situation?"

"No, but they will print his picture in the newspapers showing him in a crowd, *promising* that he will."

□

"Why did you leave Russia?" I asked.

"I was in charge of manufacturing shoes in Minsk. My responsibility was to get them made before winter set in. You have to know a lot of people to get shoes made in Russia. It was no fun, but I did it. I had only one major problem — I couldn't get any heels for my shoes.

"So, I called the Lenin Rubber Heel Works in Pinsk. They said that they didn't have any heels at the moment and told me I should call back in two years.

"How much will you take under the table for the heels you don't have?" I wanted to know. "The manager told me, 'Four hundred rubles a heel. If you don't want them, the Smolensk Moccasin Cooperative will take all the heels they can get.' I paid him under the table for the rubber."

□

"Where did you get the money to pay him?"

"Anyone in Minsk who wanted a pair of shoes had to pay me under the table."

"Nobody could complain about that as long as they got their shoes."

"That's the problem," Sochek said. "They didn't get the shoes. Some big shot in Moscow ordered that my shoes be sent to his brother-in-law in Kiev."

"For which," I wondered aloud, "he was paid under the table?"

"This is why the system stinks. Even corruption doesn't work in a Communist country. The bureaucrats are too corrupt to let it work. In a democratic society if you bribe somebody, he stays bribed."

"Did you get into a lot of trouble because you couldn't honor your contracts for the shoes?"

"The party chief in Minsk attacked me on local television for letting Marx and Engels down. He claimed that I was part of the Brezhnev era's do-nothing managers, who deserved 20 years of hard labor in Finsk."

"That sounds serious. What did you do?"

"Just what any loyal Soviet citizen would do. I bribed someone in the Ministry of Emigration to get me out of the country."

"I'll bet you didn't mind paying that final bribe."

"It wasn't the last bribe. What makes you think that you can get on a Russian airliner for just the price of a ticket?"

□

"It sounds as if Gorbachev has his work cut out for him. In order to change the Communist system you have to change the people who are running the country. How do you get them out of office?"

Sochek's eyes lit up. "The only way is to bribe somebody else to do it."

Khmer Temple to Reopen

Agence France-Presse

BANGKOK — The ancient Khmer Preah Vihear temple on the Thai-Cambodian border, neglected during 20 years of war in Cambodia, will reopen for tourism this year, according to a Thai official. The temple ruins are perched on a strategic height 160 kilometers (100 miles) northeast of the Angkor Wat temple complex which was reopened to foreign tourists last year. A joint Thai and Cambodian opening ceremony is expected in October or November for the 9th century temple.

Woodstock: Cashing In on the Nostalgia

By James Barron
New York Times Service

BETHEL, New York — Oprah Winfrey wanted 50 color slides by Federal Express. The BBC and the CBC sent camera crews. The three network morning shows wanted guests, guests, guests.

The last time this many cameras were rolling in this corner of the Catskills, it was 1969.

More than 350,000 long-haired hippies, flower children and hangers-on in tie-dyed T-shirts had packed an alfalfa field for the rock concert that made the word "Woodstock" famous, even though the concert was miles from Woodstock, the town.

It turned out to be a counterculture convention, orgy, drug trip, traffic jam and mud bath, the all-in-one event that defined a generation.

Twenty years later, there appear to be no psychedelic drugs. There are not many tie-dyed T-shirts, either. Paunchier now, Woodstock alumni are returning in ones and twos, as reverent as if they were going to the Lincoln Memorial. They are urging their teen-age children to just say no to drugs and too much alcohol. And what else are they doing to mark the anniversary?

"Giving interviews," said Lee Blumer, who was an assistant to the security director and still works with Michael Lang, a co-producer of the original festival on Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

"Nobody I know who was in the audience is taking the occasion to celebrate in any significant way," said Joel Makower, who compiled a book on the event. "I get the sense that all the celebrating is being done for them, by media, by musicians and producers and, for better and for worse, by all the marketers of boxer shorts and air fresheners with the Woodstock logo on them."

Woodstock — where everything was so groovy 20 years ago, where Jimi Hendrix played "The Star-Spangled Banner" at dawn — turned a farm into an instant city with a population larger than Newarkor Oklahoma City.

The 300-foot-long stone wall that once separated the field from the road is long gone, carried off stone by stone by fans. One corner of the farm has been taken over by vendors selling silk-screened T-shirts that look nothing like the eye-popping ones of 20 years ago. The Woodstock logo then was a dove perched on a guitar fret. The shirts Rick Rauch has been selling have a dove that is bald and wears glasses.

Hour after hour under skies that alternated between gray clouds, sudden showers and bright sun, the Volvos drove by, and the Toyotas and the occasional Porsche — about 600 an hour, one police officer said.

The look was a throwback — more hippie than yuppie — with tents and tepees, campfires, even a long-haired man in a T-shirt sitting lotus-like in the middle of the once-again muddy field, encased in a clear-plastic rain poncho. The wardrobe of the '60s, the pragmatism of the '80s.

Someone got a game of Frisbee going, and a softball game took over the grass where the stage was 20 years ago.

Someone signed the official guest book — was there such a thing in 1969? — "Janis Joplin."

Brad LeMee drove in from Toronto, saying, "This is a pilgrimage."

Al Summers, who was 5 in 1969, brought his 1-year-old daughter, Justine. "We had a pretty good time in the rain," he said.

And Michael Early made a video. He brought his props — the sneakers he wore in 1969. He put them on the ground at the spot where he thought he was way back when, turned on his 10-pound video camera and zoomed in.

"This is the most photographed monument in the United States this week," said Rauch, standing near the one memorial to the concert, a stone slab with the names of the performers.

A friend at a local film-developing store is, he said, "sick and tired of looking at pictures of that rock." But the flashbulbs just keep on popping.

Lang, who said that for years he had avoided the site, drove there Saturday for an interview with the BBC. He ended up posing for photographs and signing autographs.

Some wanted Lang to sign their Woodstock record albums. Frank Nadel, a computer technician from Franklin Square, New York, asked him to sign Ticket No. 47714. The ticket-takers never collected it in 1969, and he has been treasuring it ever since.

Don Hogan Charles/The New York Times

August 1969: A "cosmic accident" on a farm outside Woodstock.

"Woodstock had a lot of meaning for me," he said. "I wanted to come back and touch base with those feelings. But they're not here. You can never go back to the past. You can try, which is what everyone here is doing. But Richie Havens was right, it was a cosmic accident."

A lot of the people who helped put on the show in 1969 are hoping that 1989 is the time to cash in on the nostalgia for Woodstock.

Wavy Gravy, who ran the freak-out tents and helped handle crowd control 20 years ago, expressed this desire to augment his net worth by saying he planned to "cop a couple of pictures of dead presidents on this one."

Now 53, he spends much of his time in northern California. But for the next week or so, his calendar is jam-packed. He is flying to New York to be master of ceremonies at a party in a Greenwich Village nightclub, then to Los Angeles to do the same at a retrospective with Blood, Sweat and Tears, Sha Na Na and Havens.

"Then I fly to Texas where a guy is paying me a ton of money to go on the radio for half an hour. What can I say? Woodstock was created for wallets," Wavy Gravy said.

"Woodstock is a wonderful thing to celebrate if we're celebrating the right thing," said Makower, who is celebrating with a 10-city tour promoting his book, "Woodstock: The Oral History."

"Woodstock was a moment in time that was the culmination of a lot of ideals and sensibilities that were the 1960s for a whole generation of people," Makower said.

"I don't think that Woodstock need be celebrated or should be as a musical event because it wasn't a spectacular one. Many artists have gone on record as saying, 'We were terrible at Woodstock.' But culturally it helped to define a generation."

One of the legends of Woodstock holds that two babies, or three, were born during the three days. Makower interviewed dozens of people for his book and found no clues about the identities of the infants or what happened to them.

But Elliot Tiber, who said he was president of the local Chamber of Commerce in 1969 — "nobody else wanted the job" — is sure that there was one birth. He delivered the baby. The mother was "a girl on a motorcycle clutching Joplin tickets," he said.

"She fell at my feet, shrieking. I got down on the ground and pulled the baby, and I guess somehow I knew what to do. I smacked the child. I don't remember if it was a boy or girl because I became hysterical, and she was screaming, too. Finally, about an hour later, a helicopter came with a medic and cut the cord and took her away."

Makower has a theory on why no one has ever come forward and said, "I was born at Woodstock" or "I gave birth at Woodstock."

"The mother is now a respectable citizen, a schoolteacher, let's say, in a small community in upstate New York and does not want the world to know she gave birth in an alfalfa field in Sullivan County," Makower said. "This mother for the same reason she doesn't want to tell the world hasn't even told her child."

That is downright logical, not to mention possible, compared with some of the explanations Tiber has heard.

"One woman said it was Jesus I delivered, and the baby hasn't come forward because the world is evil and could she come from Taos, New Mexico, and put holy water on me," he said.

PEOPLE

Clint Eastwood Wins Libel Action in London

Clint Eastwood has accepted a settlement for libel damages from the mass-circulation British weekly tabloid News of the World, which said Sunday it had published false reports about the actor's private life. Eastwood accepted an apology for libelous articles published on July 9 and "a large sum" in damages and legal fees, said a statement agreed to by the actor and Rupert Murdoch's News Group Newspapers. The amount of the settlement was not disclosed. Eastwood is in London completing a movie titled "White Hunter, Black Heart."

□

The crowd at Toad's Place in New Haven, Connecticut, had a big treat — an impromptu show by the Rolling Stones. The band took the stage at about 11 P.M. with 700 people jammed in the rock club and another 1,000 or so dancing in the street. "It's great to get some people to play for, you know," Mick Jagger told the crowd. "This is the debut show of the 1989 tour. Only 55 more to go." The Stones have been rehearsing in Washington, Connecticut, since mid-July in preparation for starting their "Steel Wheels" tour in Philadelphia on Aug. 31.

□

The Finnish conductor Esa-Pekka Salonen will succeed André Previn as music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, according to the Los Angeles Times. Salonen, 31, who will be the 11th conductor in the orchestra's 70-year history, made his U.S. debut in 1984 with the orchestra. He also is a composer and has championed contemporary and avant-garde works. Ernest Fleischmann, managing director of the Philharmonic, hired Salonen to take the orchestra on a tour last season as principal guest conductor but Salonen declined after Previn objected. Previn, in resigning in April, complained that Fleischmann had usurped his authority. . . . The British conductor Sir John Pritchard has canceled plans to appear at the Salzburg Festival after being admitted to hospital in London for a sudden illness. Pritchard, 68, was to have conducted the festival performances of Rossini's "La Cenerentola," beginning Tuesday. He is former musical director of Britain's Glyndebourne Festival. Ralf Weikert, chief conductor at the Zurich Opera, has been asked to take Pritchard's place.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
- Free professional consultations
- Worldwide incorporations
- Immediate availability
- Full confidential services
- London representative
- Full administration services

Aston Company Formation Ltd., 19 Peel Rd. Douglas, Isle of Man Tel 0624 26591 Tlx: 627691 ASTON Fax: 0624 25126

2ND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS. Id's-Drive Licenses/Degrees/Any Country. GM 26 Kleomenou, Athens 10675 Greece

BUSINESS SERVICES

EURO-CAPITAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING SERVICES
- Custodial Accounts
- Fiduciary Services
- Loan Guarantees
- Foreign Exchange Arrangements
- Collateral Commitments
- Trust and Company Formation Services

Fax 407 750 9884
Telex 415573 EC TRUST UD

ANSWER BACK S.A., GENEVA Your Business Secretariat for: •Telephone Answering Service. •Mailbox, Domiciliation, Formations. Tel:022-7326200 Fax:022-7387123

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 01-499-9192. Tx 262690.

BUSINESS SERVICES

PARIS ANSWERING SERVICE - Vendome 1-40.20.08.20 Answers in your name F600. Mailbox, fax, secretary

FINANCIAL SERVICES

CAPITAL AVAILABLE For project finance S.C.C. P.O. Box 1333, NL-5004 BH Tilburg Holland. Fax: +31.4242-16929

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

ANGLO-AMERICAN FUTURES LTD. COMPUTERISED TRADING SIGNALS on FINANCIAL FUTURES, METALS, SOFTS, GRAINS, CURRENCIES, STOCK INDEX, etc
We offer *LOW COMMISSIONS, *FAST EXECUTIONS *HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL TRADING ADVICE ON ALL International Futures Markets.
Not only that, but we charge LOW COMMISSIONS & offer Exchange Minimum Margins!
CALL US on 860-1166 or FAX us on 860 1162 London
P.S. For large traders we offer a DAILY MARKET NEWSLETTER WHICH we FAX to you in the morning.

OFFICE SERVICES

ANSWERING SERVICE IN PARIS; Telex, Fax, secretary, errands, mail box, fr 249/DAY. 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE. PAT: 1-46099595 Tx 270560

LEGAL SERVICES

GUAM USA DIVORCE. Fast. Both sign, no travel. Free book. Attorney Don Parkinson, Box BK Agana, Guam. Phone: 671-477-7637 or Fax: 477-6550.

DIVORCE 1 DAY Dominican-Legal, low cost & confidential. Since 1971. Send $4 for book: ODA, POB 65475, Wash, DC 20035. Tel: 202-452-8331.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO OUR READERS VISITING FROM THE U.S.A.
THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE
Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune offers same-day home or office delivery in Manhattan, most areas of Washington D.C., Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Miami.
Subscription copies are also flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago and Houston for speedy delivery.
In the U.S.A., call TOLL FREE 1-800-882-2884
In New York, call (212) 752-3890
or write International Herald Tribune 850 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022 Telex: 427 175 Fax: (212) 755-8785

ANNOUNCEMENTS

USADIRECT
CALLING THE STATES FROM OVERSEAS AS HAS NEVER BEEN EASIER WITH *USADIRECT*SERVICE
All you have to do is dial a number to be connected to an AT&T operator in the U.S.

AUSTRALIA 0014-881-011
AUSTRIA* 022-903-011
BELGIUM* 11-0010
BRAZIL 000-8010
BR. VIRGIN IS. 1-800-872-2881
DENMARK* 0430-0010
FINLAND* 9800-100-10
FRANCE* 19*-0011
GERMANY, FRG* 4 0130-0010
HONG KONG 008-1111
ITALY* 4 172-1011
JAPAN* 0039-111
NETHERLANDS* 06*-022-9111
NEW ZEALAND 000-911
NORWAY* 050-12-011
SWEDEN* 020-795-611
SWITZERLAND* 046-05-0011

UNITED KINGDOM 0800-89-0011
* Await second dial tone
1. Available on a trial basis only.
2. Available only from Milan and Rome
3. Not available from all locations.
4. Coin required for local access. There may be a silent delay of up to 30 seconds between dialing and operator response.
While in the USA dial 1-800-874-4000 Ext. 344 for more information.

AT&T The right choice.
Cut out & save for easy reference.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AMERICAN HOSPITAL OF PARIS. Accredited US hospital, 24 hrs emergency service. English spoken, Blue Cross. 46 specialities under one roof. 63, Bld Victor Hugo, 92202 Neuilly sur Seine (10 mins Etoile). Tel: 47 47 53 00

BRIONI. The finest hand-made suit. Largest selection in Switzerland at WEINBERG the leading men's store. Bahnhofstr. 13, Zurich, 017/211 29 30

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 47 23 80 80.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0520.

MOVING

1992 - NOW !
interdean
INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM	31 (71) 89 93 24
ATHENS	30 (1) 961 12 12
BARCELONA	34 (3) 652 31 11
BONN	49 (2241) 6 60 62
BREMEN	49 (421) 17 05 91
BRUSSELS	32 (2) 720 95 63
CADIZ	34 (56) 85 67 44
FRANKFURT	49 (61900) 20 01
GENEVA	41 (22) 43 85 20
LONDON	44 (1) 961 41 41
MADRID	34 (1) 671 24 50
MANCHESTER	44 (61) 707 20 16
MILAN	39 (2) 415 82 41
MOSCOW	7 (95) 938 20 80
MUNICH	49 (89) 141 50 36
NAPLES	39 (81) 780 16 22
OFFENBURG	49 (7811) 58267
PARIS	33 (1) 39 56 90 00
ROME	39 (6) 526 93 42
VICENZA	39 (444) 58 00 33
VIENNA	43 (222) 95 55 20
ZURICH	41 (1) 945 04 00

ONE NAME, ONE COMPANY

MovePlus
THE INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
Head Office: World Trade Center Rotterdam. Tel: 31 (10) 405 2090
MOVE Plus - FRANCE Desbordes (33) 1- 43.43.23.64
MOVE Plus - NORWAY Majortrans (47) 2- 509700
MOVE Plus - ENGLAND Arnstrans (44) 1- 953 3636
MOVE Plus - HOLLAND Nijman (31) 10- 437 2255
MOVE Plus - GERMANY IMS (49) 06172- 4831
MOVE Plus - BELGIUM Ziegler (32) 2- 4222236
MOVE Plus - DENMARK Adams (45) 31- 707400
MOVE Plus - SWEDEN Kungsholms (46) 753- 85400
MOVE Plus - SWITZERLAND Geneva: Hanch (41) 22- 436885 Zurich: Wehli-Furrer (41) 1- 272 1211
THE WORLD WITH ONE CALL

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1000	F2000
San Francisco	F1590	F3180
Los Angeles	F1590	F3180
Atlanta	F1795	F3380
Dallas	F1795	F3380
Chicago	F1400	F2800
Miami	F1490	F2980
Washington	F1560	F2920
Montreal	F1000	F1890
Vancouver	F2220	F4095
Rio de Janeiro	F3195	F5150
Bali	F4595	F6650
Tokyo	F3990	F6750
Caribbean	F1690	F2780

and more destinations
Discount on 1st & business class
Rates subject to modifications
Restrictions may apply
Tel: (1) 40.13.02.02 & 42.21.46.94
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles
[Lic. 175.111]...and also
ACCESS IN LYONS
Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient 69003 Lyon. Tel: (16) 78 63 47 77
Book now by phone with credit card

LOW COST FLIGHTS

SPECIAL CHARTERS TO TORONTO round trip F2400, one way F1200, departures on Aug. 18-25-29. Paris: 42 25 15 30 or 42 25 92 90

HOTELS

GREAT BRITAIN

LHI
WILLETT HOTEL
32, Sloane Gardens, London, SW1W 8DJ
Tel: 01-824-8415
Tlx: 926678 WILLET G
Fax: 01-324-8415
Small Character Town House, off Sloane Square. All modern facilities. Full English breakfast inclusive of rates.
Single £49.95 + VAT
Double/Twin £54.95 + VAT
A LINEAR HOTEL

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

COSTA DEL SOL. Excellent selection of freehold property. Villas, land, apartments, businesses, golf, leases, marina projects, legal advice, offshore company formation, investment advice. Spain (952) 386873. Fax (952) 371981. ESCANDINAVIA Real Estate, Avenida Los Manantiales No. 23, Ed. Calderar, Torremolinos, Malaga, Spain

MARBELLA UNIQUE beach front villa, area: Marbella club, 6 bedroom, 5 baths, US$1,800,000 - No agents. Fax 3452/81 5232 Spain

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

HOLLAND

RENTHOUSE INTERNATIONAL No 1. in Holland for (semi) furnished houses/flats. Tel: 31-20-448751. Fax: 31-20-465909 N'hoven 19-21, 1083 AM Amsterdam

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

A NEW WAY OF STAYING IN PARIS
LE CLARIDGE
FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments. FULLY EQUIPPED IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

RENT A FLAT WITH KITCHEN for 2, 3, 4 persons on a daily basis from F770-F920. Hotel ***, Paris 16-Etoile. TV Sky movies-news, sports Tel: 45531495

PARIS BIENVENUE. Furnished studios & apartments in central Paris, nightly, weekly, monthly. Chauffeur available to & from airport. 47 53 80 81.

HIGH STANDARD furnished apartments. Best areas. From 3 months to 3 years. Exclusive. Tel: 47.53.86.38.

15th, COMMERCE, SUNNY, QUIET house, private lane, 2 bedrooms. F13,500/month. Tel: (16) 32.21.04.25.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

15th, COMMERCE, SUNNY, QUIET house, private lane, 2 bedrooms. F13,500/month. Tel: (16) 32.21.04.25.

USA

NEW YORK - Manhattan Upper East Side Luxury Apartment, beautifully furnished, 21st Floor, river view, 3 bedrooms, living room, study, kitchen, laundry room & 3-baths. Security building. Full health club. Available for one year sublet at US$ 7,000/month. Reply Box 5132, I.H.T., 850 Third Ave, 10th fl, NY, NY 10022 or phone: Betsy Miller at (314) 997-5900 USA

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

INVESTMENT managers needed now in Japan, Korea Taiwan Hong Kong, Far East. Fax: CV 2023621927 Now Now

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

HOUSE of TIM Take away. Head Chef required, please phone 0865 773309.

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE

RANDSTAD BILINGUAL AGENCY Specialized in Highly Qualified Fully Bilingual Temporary Office Personnel
Paris: 46 40 39 78

AUTOMOBILES

83 MORGAN +8, original 3000 kms, like new, red/black. US plates. $25,000. Tel: 16-31 90 03 54 France

AUTO RENTALS

PARIS ALL INCLUSIVE RATES
FORD FIESTA FF290/DAY FF1875/WEEK
FORD ESCORT FF375/DAY FF2250/WEEK
FORD SIERRA FF490/DAY FF2940/WEEK
CENTRAL RENT-A-CAR
PARIS, CITY/AIRPORT (1) 42.60.52.02
NICE 93.21.27.37 minimum 2 days rental.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. Tel 4225 6444. Nice 9321 3550. Antwerp 233 9765. Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free new and used Alfa, Audi, BMW, Ford, Mercedes, Opel, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

AUTO SERVICES

LICENSE PLATES 'expired' Fast solutions Purchon, PO 2477, 6901 Lugano Switzerland. Tel (91)234126, Tlx: 844024 Fax(91)237247. We also insure any car

Page 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

The Daily Source for International Investors.
Herald Tribune

VACHERON CONSTANTIN 1 RUE DES MOULINS CH 1204 GENEVE

lifestyle 2000
SCENARIOS FOR CHANGE IN EUROPE

A Major New Conference
Co-sponsored by the
International Herald Tribune
and
J. Walter Thompson Europe
ROME, NOVEMBER 2 and 3, 1989

The International Herald Tribune and J. Walter Thompson Europe have designed a unique two day conference addressing the key areas of change that will affect all aspects of life as we approach the 21st century.

Themes under discussion will include, among others:

THE DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION
LIVING WITH TECHNOLOGY
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE
ECONOMIC & POLITICAL SCENARIOS
THE FUTURE OF WORK
PEOPLE AND THEIR MONEY

The conference format will include plenary sessions as well as small workshops.

Attendance will therefore be strictly limited.

For full program details, please send your business card to:
Lifestyle 2000,
International Herald Tribune,
Conference Office,
63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.
Tel.: (44-1) 379 4302. Telex: 262009.
Fax: (44-1) 836 0717.

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.